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FRENCH SEE PEACE PROP IN NEW PACT

Proposed Consultative Agreement Urged for Greater Security

PROJECT IS STILL UNDER DISCUSSION

Present View Is That It Is Essential Sequel to Briand-Kellogg Pact

In view of the approaching disarmament conference in Geneva, special interest attaches to the question of ways and means of putting the Kellogg pact into practical effect and giving the peaceful intentions expressed therein some definite expression in the war departments of the nations concerned. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is therefore printing a series of articles on this vital subject, written by well-known authorities on international affairs, which will appear with successive days' issues, this being the second.*

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS—An opportunity came to me to ascertain the French view of the proposed consultative pact which, it is held, should implement the Kellogg-Briand pact renouncing and outlawing war as an instrument of national policy. What follows, though it must not be taken as an utterance of M. Briand or of a French official, may nevertheless be regarded as an authoritative statement which corresponds to the present standpoint of the Foreign Office.

The Pact for the Renunciation of War was, it will be remembered, of French origin—that is to say, it was first suggested by M. Briand, and afterward worked out with Mr. Kellogg, and then signed by the leading nations of the world in the Salle de l'Horloge at the Quai d'Orsay. Subsequently it was accepted by virtually every nation.

Stage of Discussion

It would therefore be strange were France not entirely favorable to any international measures which tend to give greater substance to the pact. Although the present proposal emanates from the United States, it may be regarded as fully French by adoption, just as the Briand-Kellogg pact is as much American as French.

Naturally the project is as yet in the stage of discussion, and opinion may undergo some modification before it is actually put in a concrete form. But at present the enlightened French view is that not only is a consultative pact desirable, but that it is an absolutely essential sequel to the Peace Pact.

It will be recalled that the Peace Pact is a solemn pledge on the part of all the nations to eliminate war from their diplomatic vocabulary. No country is more anxious than France to make the pledge dependable. But the conditions of the continent of Europe are such that it is impossible for statesmen, who by their functions are obliged to consider every possi-

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Canada to Spend $400,000,000 To Meet 1931 Crisis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, July 28—Supplementary estimates totaling $13,000,000 were tabled in the Canadian House of Commons here yesterday. These bring the estimated expenditure for the current fiscal year to $400,000,000, and with further large expenditures in prospect for western drought and unemployment relief it is apparent that federal disbursements this year will e the highest in history.

Unfortunately this heavy expenditure coincides with a serious reduction in revenue, due to slackened trade and the prohibitive tariff policy of the Bennett Government, and a substantial addition to the national debt is inevitable.

The high cost of war continues to be brought home to the Canadian people. One quarter of the supplementary estimates are to pay compensation claims arising out of the late war, and another $650,000 is to care for the returned soldiers now out of employment.

A grant of $10,000 to provide for the arbitration expenses in the "I'm Alone" case is included.

Parliament made rapid progress cleaning up odds and ends of legislation July 26, and by night little was left but the consideration of the Beauharnois revelations arising out of the power-navigation project on the St. Lawrence River, and the problem of drought and unemployment relief. These all contain material for protracted debate, however, and after 18 weeks the end of the session is not yet apparent, although general opinion is that it will be completed in about two weeks.

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British Guiana Plans To Grow Pineapples

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Trinidad, B. W. I.

PINEAPPLES grown from plants imported from Honolulu and Martinique are to become the staple crop in a huge development enterprise starting in British Guiana.

A 40,000-acre grant has been made by the Government to a company headed by a wealthy diamond magnate. This territory will be converted into a great fruit area.

Fruit experimental work is already being conducted under the supervision of an expert from Honolulu.

It is hoped within five years to give employment to 7000 persons.

Mexico's Land Law Problem Thought on Way to Solution

Agrarian Statutes of 1929 Now Being Revised—Americans, Complaining They Know Not Where They Stand, Shown to Neglect Opportunity

By HOWLAND COX

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican agrarian laws of 1929 are being revised. Necessarily, in a matter of such importance, the process is slow. However, with what has already been accomplished there is reason to believe that the question, troubling Washington and Mexico City for many years, is in a fair way of being settled.

Briefly, what the Americans holding land in Mexico want to know is, How certain are they of retaining their possessions?—and what is being done to make such possession positive? The justification for such information is apparent when one considers that up to the present time, according to statistics, 750,000 acres of land have been expropriated under the agrarian laws by the Mexican Government.

It is true that foreign capital may own land; but there is a hitch in the retainers' possession, since ownership may be affected by laws governing property: laws that require careful study by anyone contemplating buying Mexican soil. And it should be further understood, when purchasing land since 1917, that a foreigner must sign a statement admitting that so far as property is conferned he will consider himself a Mexican citizen. This means he will agree never to ask diplomatic protection from his government, for should he do so the Mexican Government has the right to seize his possessions.

Land purchased by a foreigner, or in fact by a Mexican, must lie some four miles away from a community. This distance, unfortunately, does not mean absolute possession, for a group of peons may come together and make request that the same piece of land be turned over to them, their reason being that their community formerly held title to the property.

However, any request for property is filed with the governor of the state of the community; this request the governor turns over to the local agrarian commission. The commission studies the application, and, if recommending its acceptance, renders such an opinion to the governor, who, in turn, grants provisional possession and sends notice to the delegate of the National Agrarian Commission in the state.

This delegate considers the community's petition and forwards his opinion to the National Agrarian Commission in the city of Mexico. Further consideration is given it by the National Agrarian Commission

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

BRITAIN TURNS TO FRANCE FOR FINANCIAL AID

Representatives of Banks Confer in Paris on Long-Term Loan

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, July 28—London has often been the banker for Paris, but negotiations now under way here between representatives of the Bank of England and the Bank of France seem likely to reverse this position. French institutions have been asked to rediscount British paper amounting to about £20,000,000. This would constitute a sort of loan to remedy the situation arising from heavy withdrawals of gold from England and the consequently weakened position of the pound sterling.

French banking circles are naturally gratified by the advantageous position in which they find themselves. Their spokesmen, with few exceptions, express a hope that some satisfactory basis can be found for collaboration between England and France and, consequently, for joint action regarding Germany.

The German situation is inseparable from the Franco-British financial arrangements, since the Bank of England's need for assistance arises largely from the fact that credits granted by British bankers to Berlin, Vienna, Budapest and certain South American countries cannot now be recovered. Some money which was loaned principally for short terms by British banks came originally from France.

Sir Robert Kindersley, a director of the Bank of England and chairman of Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd., accompanied by other Bank of England officials, has been in Paris since last Saturday discussing with M. Clement Moret, Governor of the Bank of France, the terms on which the Franco-British collaboration can be arranged.

This recalled that in 1907 the Bank of France in a somewhat similar situation came to aid of the Bank of England with a credit of £3,000,000. While the 1907 credit was only a short-term loan it is understood that there is now some possibility of Franco-British coöperation over a longer period.

M. A. L. Jeuene, financial writer in Paris Midi, this morning says: "While monetary Europe is in danger Franco-British banking coöperation constitutes an incontestable element of security."

Since American bankers appear not to be eager to grant a long-term loan to Germany, and as England is hardly in a position to do so, France expects the force of circumstances to oblige other countries to accept its program for financial aid.

CHILE PEACEFUL AS GOVERNMENT AGAIN CHANGES

Confidence Restored With Montero and Blanquier Succeeding Opazo

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 28 (AP)—That popular combination—Juan Esteben Montero and Pedro Blanquier—again is in charge of the government of Chile today, and foreign business interests indicated there is complete confidence in them.

Their first task was to straighten out the confused financial situation, with its problems of local banking, foreign exchange and foreign debts.

A survey of foreign business interests showed unanimous opinion that Montero as acting President and Blanquier as Finance Minister were the best men to handle Chile's emergency.

Americans have a stake of slightly less than $1,000,000,000 in the nation, and the British, with large interests, also are vitally concerned. Americans control the principal products, nitrate and copper, on which the Government depends for a large part of its revenue.

A survey indicated that foreign interests were firm believers in the future of Chile, regardless of the temporary moratorium in the foreign debt. Montero and Blanquier will continue that moratorium probably for the balance of this year, and will deposit pesos in the Central Bank as guarantee of the payment later of interest.

Montero, professor of law at the University of Chile and a firm advocate of freedom for the people, took over the Government from Pedro Opazo yesterday after Opazo had been acting President only a few hours, in succession to Carlos Ibañez, who fled the country after three days of public uprising.

Montero and Blanquier won popular acclaim by their program of economy, instituted when they were members of an Ibañez Cabinet just before the overthrow of the former President. That program again will be put into effect.

As Vice-President and acting President, Montero will serve as head of the state for 60 days, and then elections will be held.

A crowd of 100,000 persons, massed in the Boulevard Alameda, heard this manifesto and pledged their coöperation.

A wholesale change in diplomatic representatives abroad is expected. It was learned that new ambassadors probably will be sent to Lima, Buenos Aires, Paris and other capitals, with the exception of Washington.

Former President Carlos Ibañes has arrived at Mendoza, Argentina, and is continuing his journey to Buenos Aires.

Where Norway and Denmark Press Opposing Claims

SCENES IN GREENLAND

Upper Row at Left—Old Store at Godthaab, a Landmark for Mariners (Keystone). At Right—Eskimos in Umyaks, Boats Pulled by Women (Ewing Galloway). Lower—Eskimo Group in Greenland (© Underwood).

East Greenland Issue Brings Long Standing Dispute to Head

Norway Sees in Unauthorized Act of Nationals End to Agreement

Danes Stirred by Occupation of Area by Group of Norwegians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—Norwegian sea captains, who announced formal occupation of a wide stretch of East Greenland on June 26, have brought to a head the long-standing dispute between Norway and Denmark as to the rights of sovereignty over that territory.

Five members of an arctic expedition made contact with their fellow nationals who have built themselves huts along the East Greenland coast and are in possession of hunting and fishing rights, and the community hoisted Norway's flag in the name of King Haakon VII at Myggbukta (Mosquito Bay) going on to rechristen the whole district between Carlsberg Fjord in the south and Bessel Fjord on the north by the name of "Raudsland" after the Norwegian chieftain Erik Raud who first discovered Greenland at the end of the tenth century.

This enterprise was carried out, however, without the knowledge of the Norwegian Government which, indeed, only four days previously in the Storthing had expressly deprecated any desire of precipitating a political conflict.

The Government took the view that the "activist" policy advocated in certain quarters was likely to be definitely damaging to Norwegian interests which at present were safeguarded. Unable to reconcile their conflicting claims Norway and Denmark had indeed tacitly agreed to look upon this part of Greenland as a "no man's land," but it is doubted here whether the status quo ante can be restored now.

For some time the Government has been under pressure from the Norwegian Arctic Ocean Council on account of reports which were current that the Danish expedition now on its way from Iceland to make a survey of the interior would be invested with police powers. For the Danish Government to sanction such a proceeding, it is contended here, would be to infringe the Oslo Convention of 1924.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The exploit of the Norwegian Halvard Devold and his companions who on June 26 occupied a strip of territory in East Greenland, and so brought on a clash with Denmark in regard to sovereignty over that area, has caused considerable surprise here. It is thought that such action, although it was not approved by the Norwegian Government, may put an end to the present modus vivendi between the two countries.

Denmark has always considered that the whole of Greenland belongs to it, and Norway is the only state which has not acknowledged its claim to sovereignty. Since the territory in question can have no commercial value Danish public opinion has been quite willing to leave the matter of sovereignty in abeyance. No obstacle was placed in the way of the hunting and fishing expeditions which were sent out from Norway from time to time, even when this enterprise led to a certain amount of settlement in the northern part of East Greenland.

Now, however, it is felt that the question of sovereignty over East Greenland must be settled once and for all and the case has been referred to the World Court.

In its first note replying to Danish representations the Government of Norway suggested that the present convention regulating Danish-Norwegian relations in East Greenland should be allowed to run its course, that is to say continue until 1944, it being clearly understood, however, that neither country should claim to exercise police authority in the territory. A statement to that effect, the note said, might be inserted in a protocol attached to the convention. This would imply of course that neither country should take any steps to establish effective sovereignty over East Greenland during that period.

Denmark could not, however, accept this suggestion which is tantamount to confirming its present status as a "no man's land." In fact, public opinion takes it for granted that Denmark has sovereignty de jure which she cannot agree to forgo.

Drop in Tagging Of Motors Noted

A drop from 1550 to 1310 in the number of tags returned to the State House last week in the state-wide drive against the eight main causes of automobile accidents was announced today by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, which is directing the drive. At the same time Massachusetts police chiefs were warned by the committee against any let-up in vigilance.

The only violation for which the number of tags increased this week was failure to slow down at intersections, 454 drivers being halted for this offense as against 391 a week ago. Special emphasis is being directed this month against this violation and against failure to keep to the right, for which 159 drivers were apprehended as compared with 210 a week ago.

The major offense in point of violations continued to be driving too fast for safety, but in this item too there was a drop from 713 to 555. Tickets given out for passing while the view was obstructed dropped from 343 to 263. The number of repeaters continued to rise this month, increasing from 174 to 220.

HOME RULE URGED ON ZONING LAWS

Home rule for Massachusetts towns in the regulation of zoning, location of billboards and curtailment of the powers of boards of appeal was urged today in the first hearing held by the Special Research Commission on Planning and Zoning, appointed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely to make a survey and study of town planning, zoning and location of billboards.

The State Department of Public Works was criticized by some of the speakers for the commission for granting, despite town protest, locations for billboards depreciating the value of residential sections.

Especial emphasis was made upon the necessity for some local means of curtailing the activities of town development companies which, it was charged, frequently lay out large tracts of land, sell the most desirable sections and leave bare places which become blights on the landscape.

It was also brought out that railroads had been materially affected by zoning laws and in one instance, it was related that an old railroad freight yard and a spur track location had been zoned as a residential district.

GERMANY FINDS NEW HOPE IN BRITISH VISIT

Crowds Cheer MacDonald in Berlin and Welcome His Optimism

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, July 28 — Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, is today a missionary in Germany, and his mission is to say over and over again, "Germany, have confidence in yourself. We and other nations have confidence in you, in your genius, in your resources, in your strength. As you help yourself so will we help you."

All those qualities which gained for Mr. MacDonald the boundless and enthusiastic confidence of the American people during his memorable visit there are now being directed to a similar end in Germany. In the midst of this atmosphere of reviving strength, the impression is rapidly gaining ground that a workable financial arrangement with the French can be made. Mr. MacDonald even indicated, in guarded terms, that he foresaw a loan from France to Germany without any political conditions attached. This confirms a view which is being circulated in official circles here, and the visit next month of the French leaders, followed immediately by a succession of quiet conversations at Geneva, is expected to produce far-reaching agreements. The work is being done step by step and, in Mr. MacDonald's forceful phrase today, "We are not jerry-builders."

Great Public Enthusiasm

Mr. MacDonald's mission, in which he is ably assisted by Mr. Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, and which was prefaced by the visit of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, who went to London yesterday by airplane, is being attended by altogether extraordinary manifestations of public eagerness.

Today, as Mr. MacDonald rode through the streets to and from public engagements, crowds lined sidewalks all along the way and often raised shouts of "Hail MacDonald, friend of peace." Last night when he arrived at the Friedrichstrasse station a great throng gathered on the platform, on the staircases, in the waiting rooms, and in the squares and streets outside. Everywhere the cry was raised, "Hurrah for MacDonald! Hurrah for peace! Hurrah for friendship between England and Germany!" The ordinary German in the street, who is normally a phlegmatic and unexcitable person, now is filled with interest and sympathy in Mr. MacDonald, who as a Labor leader, typi-

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Two Planes Off Into the East Over Atlantic

Boardman-Polando Head for Turkey, Herndon-Pangborn for Moscow

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Two powerful monoplanes took off within 18 minutes of each other on nonstop transatlantic flights today.

The "Cape Cod," manned by Mr. Russell Boardman of Boston and Mr. John Polando of Lynn, rolled down the 4100-foot runway at exactly 5 a. m., eastern standard time, and skimmed away at an altitude of not more than 60 feet until it was lost to sight. They are heading for Istanbul, Turkey, about 5500 miles away.

The second plane to take off was that of Mr. Hugh Herndon Jr., former Princeton student, and Mr. Clyde Pangborn, veterán circus flier. They rolled away at 5:18 a. m., eastern standard time, on an intended flight around the world with Moscow, 5400 miles away, as their first objective.

Weather conditions across the entire Atlantic were described as ideal for the flights by Dr. James H. Kimball, government meteorologist and unofficial starter.

For the first time since the Byrd flight, Dr. Kimball arrived at the field to see the takeoffs. Another visitor was Giuseppe Bellanca, designer of the two planes.

Field officials feared the Boardman-Polando plane might meet with difficulties because of its great weight. It carried 718 gallons of gasoline and 25 gallons of oil, sufficient fuel to keep it going 7000 miles in necessity. It is propelled by a 300-horsepower Wright engine.

This plane has yellow wings with black trimmings, and a black and yellow fuselage with the words Cape Cod painted in blue. Its number is "NR-761-W."

Mr. Boardman and Mr. Polando hope to eclipse the long-distance record set by M. M. Coste and Le Brix, who flew 4912 miles non-stop.

Messrs. Herndon and Pangborn's red monoplane has a 500 horsepower motor and is capable of cruising at 125 miles an hour. It carries 850 gallons of gasoline, enough to travel for 5500 miles without a halt. Their monoplane is orange-red hued and its number is "NR-796-W."

Lindberghs Hop for Maine On Second Leg of Flight

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh left today for North Haven, Maine, for family farewells before continuing their aerial vacation trip to Japan.

The first hop brought the distinguished aviation couple to Washington yesterday from New York. The second is to take them to North Haven, where they will bid good-by to their son and Senator and Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow.

Colonel Lindbergh said he did not expect to take off from the Anacostia River, where his trim black airplane is moored near the naval air station, until about noon today. All night the pontoon-equipped craft was guarded by bluejackets as it rolled in the rays of a strong searchlight.

Complete emergency equipment is carried on the plane. Besides the regular luggage, including fur coats for the cold arctic air the Lindberghs will find in northern Canada and Alaska, the aircraft has blankets, a stove and emergency rations neatly packed in its graceful fuselage.

Colonel Lindbergh, after leaving the residence of Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, where he and Mrs. Lindbergh spent the night, went to the Japanese Embassy and received visas for visiting Japan. He previously had received permission to fly his plane over Japan.

Hops Lindberghs Will Take

DOTTED LINE INDICATES ROUTE

STEEL URGED TO HOLD ITS WAGE LEVEL

Administration Acts on Reports of Proposed Pay Roll Reduction

GREAT PRESSURE BROUGHT TO BEAR

Prospective Dividend Cut Said to Be Back of Movement Bankers Advocate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 28—Powerful pressure is being exerted on the United States Steel Corporation by the Hoover Administration, it is learned on unquestionable authority, to maintain its existing wage level.

The board of directors of the great industrial organization meets in New York today to vote a quarterly stock dividend. It has been widely reported in financial and industrial circles during the last few days that the corporation will cut its dividend, the first time since the depression began late in 1929.

With this widely circulated rumor of a dividend cut, has gone the story that a wage reduction would immediately follow. That the Hoover Administration has taken the intimation seriously, is indicated by the now revealed information, from a very high Administration quarter, that "great moral suasion has been exercised by the Administration" to prevail upon the corporation not to cut salaries.

The company was urged to "exhaust every other expedient before cutting wages," it was declared. What effect the Administration's representations will have upon the company is not known, it was said.

Would Be Severe Blow

A wage cut by a corporation as great as the United States Steel, it was admitted here, would be a severe blow to the President's vigorous effort to maintain wage levels. As one of the basic industries, reduction of the existing pay scale would open the way, it is held here, for other great industries to slash wages.

That the Administration recognizes that certain industries, not backed by powerful reserves and surpluses as is the United States Steel, may have to make "temporary" wage reductions is conceded in a letter by Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, to Representative Francis B. Condon (D.), of Rhode Island, made public today. Mr. Condon wrote the President protesting against a "wage-cutting campaign" that he asserted has been initiated by textile plants in his State.

The President turned the communication over to Mr. Lamont. In his reply Mr. Lamont stressed the President's unalterable opposition to wage cuts. He explained, however, that certain industries lacking reserves might have to cut labor charges in order to avoid bankruptcy. This course Mr. Lamont held preferable to closing down entirely.

It was stressed in Administration quarters today that Mr. Lamont's communication in no way condoned wage cuts. The Administration's opposition to wage reductions is unchanged, it was insisted.

"No member of the Administration," a statement issued by the White House on behalf of the President declared, "has expressed the view, or holds the views, that the policy of the Administration in advocating maintenance of wages should be changed. It has not been changed."

The Administration, in its drive against a wage cut by the United States Steel Corporation, has powerful support within the industry itself. Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the company, in a speech several months ago before the assembled leaders of the steel industry, criticized proposals to cut wages. He urged that the industry set its house in order by drastic economies in production.

From Banking Sources

The view held here in Administration quarters is that the demand for a wage cut in the steel business comes from certain banking sources. It is not believed here that there is a concerted drive among the bankers for a wage reduction, but that certain powerful individual bankers are clamoring for a lowering of labor costs.

The opinion is held here that the President's policy of maintaining wage standards has been enormously productive to industry on the basis of the fact that whereas in the 1921 depression there were 2400 strikes, so far there have been only 300 labor controversies. How successful the President's policy in keeping up wages has been is also evidenced, according to Administration sources, by the fact that whereas in 1921 around 92 per cent of the industries reporting to the Department of Commerce cut wages, so far only 15 per cent of the companies have done so.

A history of steel dividends, made available here today, recalled that it has been estimated that the United States Steel Corporation could continue to pay its regular dividends out of current reserves for more than three years without any net earnings during that period.

Steel declared its regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 per share of common stock last April, this account continued, although the corporation's net earnings for the first quarter of the year were only five cents a share. The $7 annual dividend rate has been in effect since the second quarter of 1926.

Steel production increased steadily through the first three months of this year. Since then, figures show, there has been steady decline. In the meantime, steel prices on the whole, have been kept up.

In normal years, the railroads, the automobile industry and the building industry have been the chief custom-

ers for steel, but all of these have suffered severely in this depression. It is said that in the present state of these three industries, any improvement in the steel industry in the immediate future is likely to come from an increased general business demand for steel.

The threatened wage cut by United States Steel is important because the iron and steel industry accounts for approximately 10 per cent, in value, of all the nation's manufactures, and United States Steel is the biggest concern in the business.

Last year it employed more than 210,000 persons, estimated at about a quarter of the total number of persons who earn their livelihood from the iron and steel industry. This total number—approximately 1,000,000 persons—would be affected, it was believed here, if Steel cuts wages.

Mr. Lamont's letter was accompanied by an oral statement from Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, asserting that he knew of nothing to make him suppose the "administration attitude toward wage-cutting had been altered." The "attitude" referred to was the policy announced in December, 1929, when Mr. Hoover called together conferences of employers and employees, and received mutual agreements from each party, the one that it would "freeze wages," and the other that it would reduce strikes to a minimum. The textile industry was not a party to this conference.

Mr. Condon urged the President to "personally interest" himself in an effort to persuade employers against "aggravating an already bad situation." Mr. Condon told the President that, with thousands subjected to wage cuts and several strikes under way, a "serious condition now exists," and declared conditions would become "worse unless someone who speaks with authority tries to convince these employers."

Development of Policy

The respective statements from two members of Mr. Hoover's cabinet are interpreted here simply as a development of the policy adopted a year and a half ago. While the administration is just as much opposed to wage cutting as ever, it feels that a situation in a specific plant may develop where it may be better to reduce wages than to close down the shop. In any event, Mr. Lamont says, "I very greatly regret that these cases should occur, but I do not believe it is the duty of the Government to interfere in such cases—neither do I think such interference would be effective."

Industry undoubtedly is following this matter with keenest interest. It is recalled that the railroads' demand for higher rates is based on the assumption that if the carriers do not increase dividends they must reduce wages. The Bureau of Labor Statistics compiles weekly records of new strikes over the nation and the past three months have shown almost weekly walkouts over wage disputes. When these matters were brought to Mr. Doak's attention some time ago he denied that any of the big industries which had pledged themselves not to cut wages had done so. He agreed that by laying men off the net amount of the nation's pay roll had been reduced, but asserted that generally basic hourly rates had been maintained, which will be put at once in vogue again when business recovery comes. "If industry breaks its part of the bargain not to cut wages" he said, "then labor can break its part, not to strike."

Some bankers and financial men have argued for wage cuts on the ground that purchasing power of money and the value of the dollar have gone up, so that in effect a worker who gets what he did before the slump in money actually has bigger wages. Mr. William Green, head of the A. F. of L., in vigorous denial of this argument, has offered statistics attempting to show that the chief decline in prices is in wholesale goods, or food prices, while fixed charges like interest, rent, mortgages and the expenses that make up most of an average family's budget have remained unchanged.

FIRM CONSIDERS RELOCATION

PUTNAM, Conn., July 28 (AP)—Mr. Alfred J. Pigeon, superintendent of the M. Salzberg Sons & Company silk manufacturing plant, yesterday, said the management was considering offers to locate in another textile community because of the strike which has been in effect among the 350 employees for the past two weeks.

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

SOCIALIST SIDE TO BE HEARD AT WILLIAMSTOWN

Mr. Norman Thomas Listed to Speak at Institute of Politics

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 28—Assurance that the Socialist point of view will be presented at the Institute of Politics, opening here Thursday, was given today. Mr. Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for President of the United States and leader of Socialist opinion, is to be among the speakers.

Although Mr. Thomas is scheduled to take part primarily in the discussions of the disarmament problem at the central conference to be conducted under the leadership of Mr. James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, Mr. Thomas is expected also to present the Socialist point of view on the current economic situation of the world.

The addition of Mr. Thomas to the list of speakers at the institute rounds out the prospective treatment of the economic problem. Speakers are already scheduled to present the capitalist, Fascist and Communist points of view. The Socialist answer to current problems was the only considerable one omitted from the original schedule. Its inclusion is interpreted as indicating that the institute will be able, in its discussions, to present the interpretation and solution of the problems from every important political angle.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and chairman of the institute, expressed particular pleasure at the inclusion of Mr. Thomas in the program. It was his original purpose when this year's institute was being planned, he explained, to present to the public in the fullest possible manner, conflicting theories and ambitions of the great political groups in the world today.

Such a discussion is particularly timely, he said, in view of President Hoover's war debt postponement proposal. He felt that the discussions which are to take place during the month of the institute will help the world better to understand the economic forces in conflict for world domination.

The narrow focus of Williamstown, he thought, will bring out different points of view in a clear and concise fashion which will be of value to the public generally and to politicians and statesmen particularly.

NEVADA YIELDS MORE PRECIOUS METALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—The report of Mr. E. T. Clyde and Mr. Fred Allen, assayers for the United States mint at Carson City, is encouraging as showing the mining of precious metals during the fiscal year is on the up grade all over the State.

While values in dollars and cents may not be given, as this is released by the United States Treasury Department, the deposits show a 47 per cent increase over the same period last year.

FLOWER SHOW FOR DUXBURY

The Community Garden Club of Duxbury is to hold its fourth annual show at the Partridge Academy, Duxbury, Mass., Aug. 21 to 23. Studied color effects in flowers, a large number of table settings, and a vegetable show under the auspices of the Duxbury Grange are to be some of the features of the exhibition.

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C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

BOSTON HYANNIS June to October

Labeled

Former Factory Worker Wins Prize In North Shore Arts Exhibition

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 28 (AP)—At the current exhibition of the North Shore Arts Association here, hang four paintings by a man who, less than four years ago, earned his living in a Waltham factory. One of those paintings, "The Bridge at Ronda," won the Irving Brokaw prize.

Mr. Elliot O'Hara painted them and scores of other paintings on exhibition in various parts of this and other countries.

Few persons could gaze out of a factory window overlooking a dump and see a career in the art world ahead, but Mr. O'Hara did.

Former factory associates remember when Mr. O'Hara bought his first box of water colors in 1924. They say the unsightly scene outside the window was one of his first subjects, or at least it was the subject of one of the first works he sold. Encouraged, he continued to ply his brush and painted and sold several other paintings. Then, in 1928, Mr. O'Hara tried for and received a Guggenheim Foundation fellowship.

The Guggenheim fellowship took him to Europe and for the next two years he painted in France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Russia and other countries. While in the Soviet Union Mr. O'Hara was invited by the Minister of Fine Arts of Tiflis, capital of Georgia-Russia, to give an exhibition there, the first time such an honor was extended an American.

"I expect before long," Mr. O'Hara said today, "to make another trip to the Soviet Union to show pictures of American cities and country in Moscow and Tiflis and while there do some pictures in the Crimea and the Ural Mountains to bring back for American exhibitions. Aside from the stimulus of working in foreign countries, there is the interest of helping to make one people more understanding of another through seeing interpretations of their background and customs.

"I have gone through no continued period of study," explained the artist, "unless a more and more constant association with painters, and the sheer joy of looking at nature and trying to analyze its effect on me, could be considered study."

NEW YORK FUEL TAX BIGGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28—New York State's motor fuel tax netted the State more than $30,000,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, which was about $5,250,000 more than last year, according to Mr. Thomas M. Lynch, commissioner of taxation and finance. Gross collections for the year amounted to $31,065,762. More than $22,770,000 of the net was retained by the State and more than $7,500,000 distributed to the county treasurers and New York City.

'Whoppers' Reported In Field of 40 Icebergs

Although the north Atlantic steamship lane was comparatively free from icebergs this year, the United States Coast Guard's oceanographic expedition in higher latitudes encountered 40 in one day, according to an Associated Press report.

The expedition, commanded by Lieut.-Commander N. G. Ricketts in the 125-foot cutter General Greene, is now in northern Labrador waters, gathering data through which the movement of icebergs toward the steamship lanes each year may be forecast. Thirty officers and men comprise the cutter's crew.

In a letter dated July 8, received at Boston yesterday, Commander Ricketts reported the General Greene's arrival at Domino Run, Labrador. The expedition had just sighted 40 icebergs, half of which were drifting in the Straits of Belle Isle. The letter described some of them as "whoppers."

The commander intimated he would meet the combined MacMillan-Forbes-Grenfell expeditions in northern Labrador.

Party Conventions Wanted by Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 28—Assurance that Chicago stands ready to underwrite, in generous fashion, the expenses of both Republican and Democratic national conventions in 1932, was given today in a communication to the full membership of both party committee groups.

Speaking for the Citizens' Committee appointed by the Chicago Association of Commerce to bring the gatherings here, Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chicago financier said: "We earnestly desire to entertain your convention and our citizens' committee is preparing to make definite proposals at the proper time to cover the expenses of the convention. You may be certain that they will be generous in doing so.

"Our location guarantees maximum attendance. We are at the center of the country's important political area, where aside from the solution of political problems we are in a strategic location for the consideration of the farm board question, the inland waterways and other vitally important problems confronting the nation today," Mr. Hurley said.

CANADA IS PLANNING BRITISH EMPIRE FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Plans for a British Empire fair, to be held in Victoria and Vancouver in 1933, are being shaped by the municipal authorities of both cities, in cooperation with the Provincial Government. Their proposal is that the fair be held here as perhaps the most centrally situated point in the empire, to promote empire trade in a big way.

Meanwhile L. D. Taylor, mayor of Vancouver, is sponsoring a conference of western Canadian municipal officials and industrialists to consider means of capitalizing the trade advantages of the new Canadian-Australian tariff treaty to the fullest possible extent.

CHELSEA CREEK CLEAN-UP PLANNED

A campaign for the removal of hulks and derelicts on the Condor shore of Chelsea Creek, East Boston, was started yesterday by a committee, headed by Capt. William P. Coughlin, chairman of the waterfront committee of the East Boston Trade Board. Captain Coughlin met in conference with Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner, and Capt. George P. Lord of the Boston Port Authority, in the City Hall Annex.

After being told by Captain Coughlin that the sanitation of the East Boston shore demands clearing away of the hulks and derelicts, Dr. Mahoney agreed to view the scene personally within 10 days, accompanied by a number of state officials.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Wednesday; probably thundershowers and cooler Wednesday night or Thursday; gentle westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and continued warm tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, with possibly local thundershowers, and not quite so warm in afternoon in north portion; cooler Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Wednesday; probably local thundershowers and cooler Wednesday night or Thursday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Gentle west or southwest winds, becoming moderate southwest Wednesday; generally fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. July 28	Max. July 27		8 a.m. July 28	Max. July 27
Atlantic City	78	80	Nantucket	78	78
Bismarck, N.D.	68	106	New Orleans	84	90
Boston	84	90	New York	80	88
Buffalo	78	78	Norfolk, Va.	74	90
Calgary	44	..	North Platte	80	102
Charleston	80	86	Philadelphia	80	92
Chicago	76	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	110
Cincinnati	76	90	Pittsburgh	76	90
Denver	76	98	Portland, Me.	80	90
Eastport, Me.	68	72	Raleigh	78	88
Hatteras	80	86	St. Louis	76	94
Helena, Mont.	56	94	St. Paul	86	100
Huron, S. D.	54	106	Salt Lake City	82	102
Jacksonville	78	94	San Francisco	52	62
Kansas City	80	100	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	86
Key West	84	88	Seattle	58	74
Los Angeles	74	82	Tampa	76	94
Memphis	76	88	Washington	76	92
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Wichita, Kan.	72	100
Montreal	78	84	Williston, N.D.	80	100

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:36 p. m., Wednesday 12:03 p. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:39 p. m.

On the Esplanade

TUESDAY, 8:30 P. M.

1. "Triumphal Entry of the Bozards" ..... Halvorsen
2. Overture, "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
3. Violin solo, "Dreams" ..... Wagner (Gaston Elcus)
4. Suite from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
   Aragonaise, Dragoons of Alcala
   Prelude to Act 1
   Interval
5. Second Movement: Andante Cantabile, Symphony No. 5 .. Tchaikovsky (Solo Horn, Willem Valkenier)
6. Waltz, "The Skaters" ..... Waldteufel
7. "Humoreske" ..... Dvořák
8. March, "Cruiser Harvard" ..... Strube

EVENTS TONIGHT

Roxbury: Band concert in connection with "Old Home Week," John J. Connolly Playground.

Cohasset: Carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevere, St. Stephen's Church, 8:30; program as follows:

1. Motet (Opera-Fantasia) ..... Rossini
2. Songs My Mother Taught Me ... Dvořák
3. Flemish Songs
   (a) De Schelde (River Scheldte) ..... Mestdagh
   (b) Daar Wonen Vogelkens Vele (Little Birdies Nestling There) ..... Mestdagh
4. Charity ..... Pfeifer
5. Third Sonatina ..... Pierné
   (a) Allegro, (b) Adagio, (c) Rondo Allegro
6. Humoresque ..... Dvořák
7. Poeme ..... Edenka Fibich
8. Melody in F ..... Rubinstein

Brookline Field Concert by People's Symphony Orchestra, direction Will Dodge, Brookline Field, off Pond Avenue, Brookline, 8:30; program as follows:

1. Overture to "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
2. Valse des Fleurs, from the "Nutcracker" Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
3. (a) A Song of India ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
   (b) Lullaby ..... Gretchaninoff
   (Soloist, Frances Foskette, soprano)
4. Ballet Suite, from "The Queen of Sheba" ..... Goldmark
5. Overture, "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
6. Andante cantabile, from the String Quartet, Opus 11 ..... Tchaikovsky (For Strings Only)
7. Selections from "Maytime" ..... Romberg (Soloist, Frances Foskette)
8. March of the Sardar, from "Caucasian Sketches" ... Ippolitoff-Ivanoff

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Song of Love" (film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, address: "Wit and Wisdom of the Bench and Bar," by Mrs. Emma Fall Schofield, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Lynn Historical Society: Open house and museum exhibition, 135 Green Street, Lynn, 2:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Chinese and Japanese Galleries, Mrs. Tomita, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Summer Nature Lore Club trip to West Quincy Quarries; study of minerals and geology; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2 and 3.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open weekdays, except Monday, from 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries, except Mondays, at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings. Prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. Throughout the summer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures; sculpture and etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Goodnaln-Walker Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street—Contemporary etchings and old master prints.

Scherer Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor.

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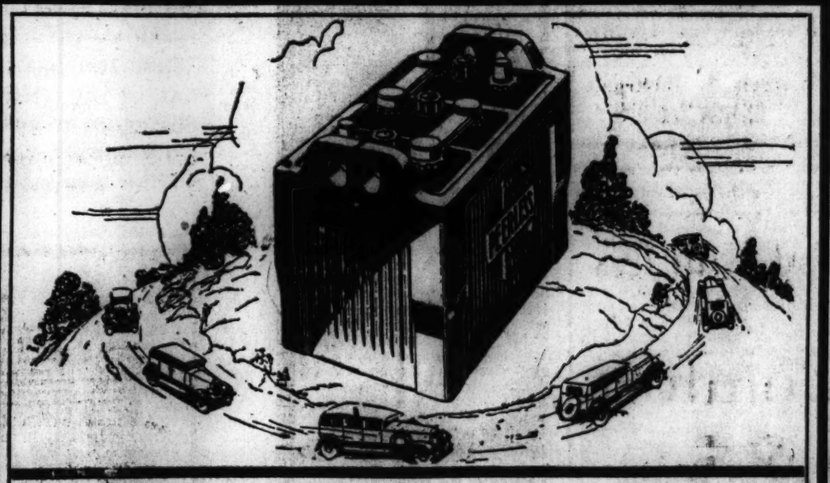

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Bosco Sauce Chocolate	12 oz Jar 23c	Junket ASSORTED DESSERTS	Pkg 12c	Wheaties	2 Pkgs 25c
Eagle Milk Condensed	Can 20c	Toddy ADD TO MILK	8 oz Tin 23c	Pink Salmon	Tall Tin 11c
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Tiny soap beads which make instant suds when added to hot or cold water.
2 PKGS 15c

WHERE NEW ENGLAND BUYS ITS FOODS

PENAL EXPERTS URGE CLEANSING OF COUNTY JAILS

Join Hoover Board in Its Condemnation of System —Demand Change

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 28—Two dozen American penologists, writing a supplementary study to the report of the National Committee on Law Observance and Enforcement on prisons, attack the institution of the county jail.

"Almost certainly the United States county jail is the most notorious correctional institution in the world," the commission's advisory committee declares. "Foreign visitors invariably select it as the outstanding disgrace of our whole penal institution."

The national commission gives the subject particular reference in its own report. In this study the jails are strongly assailed. In a supplementary study by an advisory committee, cited above, and dealing with this and other matters, the denunciation continues. And finally, a separate report on this subject alone is prepared for the commission by Dr. Hastings H. Hart, consultant in penology of the Russell Sage Foundation. Dr. Hart is also chairman of the advisory committee of penologists, which includes Mr. Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Mr. Lewis E. Lawes, Warden of Sing Sing, Dr. Bernard Glueck, of Boston.

Jails are used for short-term offenders, as against prisons and penitentiaries for long-term inmates. There are about 3500 jails. They receive far more people than the big prisons, and it is estimated that 320,000 passed through them in 1923.

Dr. Hart, who takes up the specific subject of "police jails and village lockups" in a special supplementary report, adds that these institutions outnumber all other prisons about three to one and that it is here that the vast majority of law violators get their first prison sentences. They are the "most important prisons in our penological system," says Dr. Hart, and adds:

"Our study reveals that throughout the United States the majority of the 11,000 police jails and lockups are literally a public nuisance and are unfit for the purpose for which they are designed."

A thorough nation-wide housecleaning of the jail institution is urged by all the penologists and members of President Hoover's commission. The time has come, it is declared, for state supervision of these local jails, and for the abolition of many of them, with larger grouping of temporary prisoners in bigger and cleaner places of detention.

Prisoners on Penal Farm Do Work Without Guards

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 28—Maryland's application of model prison methods at the State's first institution of the minimum security type has started at the State Penal Farm at Roxbury, near this city. The 840-acre tract has been planted in many different crops and garden truck. A yield of 2500 bushels of wheat has been harvested by inmates.

Work is under way on the temporary barracks to house 200 men. Tentative plans have been drawn for permanent building of the cottage type to house 500. A 50-foot boulevard is being constructed through the property and other work supplies much employment for free labor.

The aim of Mr. Hal T. Kearns, superintendent, is to make this a model penal farm. There are no guards. Instructors, who must pass state examinations, supervise the men and teach them their work. They are unarmed.

FRENCH SEE PEACE PROP IN NEW PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

bility, to rule out altogether the hypothesis of war. They are responsible for the safety of their nation; they cannot afford to make a mistake the consequences of which would be appalling; and accordingly they, while welcoming the Pact of Peace, and believing that it adds to universal security, while accepting the good faith of the nations in general, and believing that the chances of war are slight, are yet compelled to think of potential hostilities.

It would be unpardonable were they to permit themselves to be taken by surprise. They may be sure of their own country; they may be resolved not to fight except in self-defense; but they cannot leave out of their calculations the danger, however remote and unlikely, of the existence of a nation that in certain circumstances may be tempted to break its pledge. They do not suspect any particular nation, and they will cultivate, without reserve, the friendliest relations with all; but they cannot altogether forget that bad faith has been shown in the past and may again be shown in the future.

Now the Briand-Kellogg Pact, though renouncing war, does not suggest any course of action in the event of its being broken by one of its signatories. If it were violated it would disappear. When it is most wanted it would become inoperative. There is nothing whatever behind it. It may of course be said that the League of Nations and other international bodies are behind it, and in so far as they render hostilities less likely this is in some sense true. But they are not formally and specifically behind it, and at any rate America, one of the prime movers, is not a member of the League, and as things stand at present might disinterest itself in the fate of a pact of which it is the joint author with France.

Project Illogical

This position is illogical; and, indeed, Mr. Stimson, in putting out feelers both at Washington and at London during the Naval Conference, seemed to admit the illogicality. The minimum duty of the signatories of the pact is to consult with each other as to the best means of preserving it if ever it is menaced by one or more nations. Their business would be, in agreement with each other, to take effective steps in time to prevent its violation, or, if it is actually violated, to take concerted action to bring hostilities to an end.

Consultations of this character would by no means prejudge the proper course of action. They leave each nation with full liberty of choice. It seems almost incredible that military action would be required; the moral solidarity of the signatories should suffice to hold a would-be aggressor in check.

The question is of exceptional importance at this juncture, because it is closely related to the demand for disarmament, and a Disarmament Conference to which America will be invited is to be held next year. Its proceedings will be facilitated and real progress can be made if there is, before it meets, an answer to the insistent question: What would happen if this or that country, in defiance of its promise, took up arms?

If the answer is that the signatory countries would stand aside, looking indifferently on at a war which would shatter their own pact, then it will be difficult to make any scheme of disarmament acceptable. Each nation will rightly feel that it can rely only on itself if it is attacked, and must make preparations accordingly. But the whole theory of those who urge disarmament is that the piling up of arms is in itself dangerous, and the peace of the world cannot be assured unless there is a will to reduce armaments.

Consult Together

If, on the other hand, the answer is that in the event of a threatened violation of the pact the nations will consult together, then obviously the prospects of real disarmament brighten. There will be a greater sense of security, and the consequent casting away of arms will itself automatically make for peace.

Such are the alternatives; and it appears unreasonable for the signatories of the Peace Pact to decline to enter into a consultative pact which will logically supplement and effectively implement the Peace Pact.

But it may be asked whether a consultative pact which provides no certainty of intervention will be held sufficient. The reply is that this would depend on the manner in which the engagement is taken. If consultations were meant to be perfunctory, merely to satisfy in advance the countries which wish to disarm, essentially deceptive, unreal, evasive, providing a sort of alibi, then they would not be enough. But if they were meant seriously, not as a promise of intervention, not as a treaty of alliance, but as an expresion of the concern of other nations in a conflict, as an intimation of world interdependence, as a warning that private wars are utterly condemned, then they would be enough without any recourse to arms, except perhaps in almost impossible circumstances which, in any case, would force the countries of the world to act.

The point about a consultative pact is that it emphasizes the indisputable fact that the peace of the world is the proper concern of all. If it is known that nobody can be disinterested in a war, then it is hard to see how any country will dare to take the initiative of beginning a war. France has always, in one form or another, worked at this idea of solidarity as a preventive of war. It was to be found in the Guarantee Pact of 1919 which neither the United States nor Great Britain thought fit to ratify. It was the basis of the Geneva Protocol of 1924. And now, as a prelude to disarmament, as a condition of disarmament, France urges greater security by the elaboration of a concultative pact implementing and guaranteeing the Briand-Kellogg pact.

Moreover, it is thought that the economic crisis which makes the whole world kin will help to enforce the thought of world solidarity. It may prove useful if its lesson is appreciated. It should forward the project of the consultative pact; and conversations should be begun now, before the Disarmament Conference is convoked, if success for the Disarmament Conference is really desired.

Rosy Cheeks Cheap at One Cent a Glass

ONE GOOD PULL DESERVES ANOTHER — A. Tennyson Beals

Kindergarten Teachers in Conference Used Slides Made in New York Showing How the Milk Service in Schools Was Conducted There. There Appears to Be No Uncertainty On the Part of the Children in the Picture That the Milk Is Welcome.

MEXICO IS MAKING PROGRESS TOWARD EASING LAND LAWS

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Minister of Agriculture, and eventually it reaches the President, whose signature makes it legal; whereby the land passes into the hands of the community.

It is interesting to note that the title to land given to a community does not belong to the people of the community individually, but is registered in the name of the community working it. Also, that title to the property is registered with the National Government in Mexico City.

Now, under the procedure of taking foreigners' property it is pointed out that Americans have not always protected themselves, since under the agrarian laws they have the right to present their cases to the local and national commissions. The judicial procedure of all this, and the procedure under which a property owner may avail himself, after a definite decree expropriating his property has been signed and published, is now being studied by the Mexican Government with a view to its clarification.

Along with the attempts to define these rights of court procedure, and the more far-reaching efforts to revise the agrarian laws during the last session of Congress, certain definite steps have been taken. Already, local agrarian commissions in seven states have ceased to accept petitions. Foreign capital, meanwhile, waits the final decision that shall cause the Government to announce that further seizure of property will not be permitted.

An insight into the vast political and economic issue facing the Government may be gleaned from the fact that American claims, numbering around 261, represent not more than 25 per cent of the total claims of all land owners, according to official figures. This explains that foreigners are not alone with their troubles. And inasmuch as the total property is figured at 5,954,321 hectares—a hectare is roughly two and one-half acres—the Americans' losses represent about 5 per cent of the total land seized.

RURAL NEW YORK WOMEN AID MILK BUSINESS SALES

Campaign Increases Consumption and Betters Country Living

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 27—An army of rural women, 48,000 strong, is making the farmers' cooperative movement in the New York milk shed a power comparable to the cooperative movement in Denmark, according to Miss Vera McCrea, director of the home and health departments of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. They have turned the league into something more than a business organization and have given it social vision, Miss McCrea holds.

Miss McCrea declares it is also the women's faction in the dairymen's league that has inaugurated and carried on a state-wide campaign of education in the value of milk as a food, particularly for children, and through their efforts in the schools, have considerably increased the use of milk.

The extent of this educational program may be judged by the fact that the educational department of the dairymen's league, under Miss McCrea's leadership, made 468,241 contacts last year—383,982 in New York City, 45,963 in Utica, 23,045 in Buffalo, 9878 in Rochester and 3373 in Auburn. Not only are talks and demonstrations on the use of milk given in schools, but programs are arranged for parent-teacher groups, mothers' clubs, church groups, social and study clubs and continuation classes.

The way in which this work came to be done, Miss McCrea explained, originated in a very matter-of-fact difficulty. Organizers of the dairymen's league discovered that they could not get farmers to sign contracts to sell their milk through the league if the women were not favorably inclined. So the organizers decided they would have to organize the women if they wanted to reach the men.

That was the origin of the home department of the league, which Miss McCrea holds is bringing a greater degree of culture into the farm home than ever before, and is developing a true cooperative spirit.

One of the things the home department tried to do was to instruct the people on the farm in the value of their own product. Like the cobbler's children who went barefooted, the farmer's children did not drink nearly enough milk in many instances. So a campaign of home education was started and later extended to children in the country and city schools.

In Buffalo many of the children of men and women who were out of jobs were found undernourished. At the same time there was a large surplus of milk, so the league decided to bridge the gap between the need of the workers and the abundance of food by making it possible for the school children there to obtain rich, fresh milk at one cent a glass.

The league reduced the cost of milk sold in the schools to the dealers, the dealers reduced the retail cost by deducting the cost of delivery and contributing toward the cost of serving cups, the teachers provided a fund of $1700 for the purchase of milk, which the Red Cross and charity organizations supplied the workers to distribute the milk in the schools. Charity organizations also contributed part of the money for the paper cups.

In Utica the campaign was carried out with equal success, but there the milk dealers financed the educational efforts. Their association reported that the sales of milk throughout the city were increased "substantially."

GENERAL CABLE CORP.

General Cable Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 1931 loss of $575,843 after interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $496,100 in the June quarter of 1930. Six months' net loss was $1,273,986, compared with net loss of $898,348 in the first half of 1930.

Albanian Moslems Help Christians To Build Eastern Orthodox Church

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEQUIN, Albania—In this little town of central Albania, inhabited by 5000 persons, only a few of whom are Christians, the Moslems have contributed very liberally toward the building of an Eastern Orthodox church. The site for the structure itself was given by a Greek, while the land for the parsonage and for a church home was given by two prominent Muhammadan families, one with the rank of pasha and the other of bey. A large part of the money for putting up the buildings was contributed by Moslem townspeople while Moslem villagers came forward liberally with their services.

At the laying of the corner stone, which took place on the first Sunday in July, a 13-year-old Muhammadan boy made one of the principal speeches, saying, "I am very happy to see before my eyes the embodiment of an oft-repeated teaching. Our schoolmasters have constantly told us that Muhammadan and Christians are brothers, and now we really are acting as brothers, all helping to build a Christian church. Long live Albania! Long live King Zog!"

This striking manifestation of international and intercommunal fraternity is quite characteristic of the Albanians. Here one-tenth of the people are Roman Catholic, two-tenths Orthodox Christians and the rest Muhammadans, but there is practically no religious enmity. In the schools one cannot detect the slightest religious antagonism. The King is a Moslem and his Premier a Christian. Some members of certain distinguished families are Christians and others Moslems. Christians not infrequently visit the mosques while the Moslems are rapidly adopting certain Christian ways.

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420 BOYLSTON STREET
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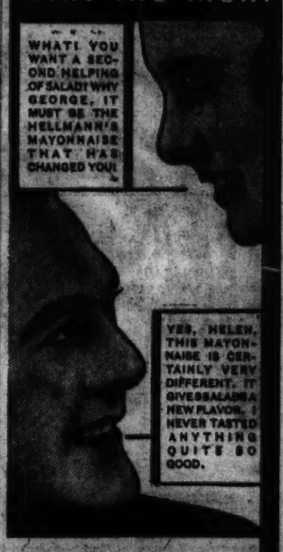
COWARD Comfort cannot be bought elsewhere—at any price!
why be satisfied with less when
Coward Comfort costs only 8.85

Black kid or patent leather one-strap, lizard calf trim, side buckle, medium high heel. $8.85

Black kid or patent leather, one-strap, contrastingly trimmed, LXV heel. $8.85
Women: why be satisfied with odd lots, broken sizes and a limited selection when you can always find, at Coward's, your size in a wide variety of widths and lasts. Illustrated are but two of seven good-looking Coward styles at this price.
The Coward Shoe
Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children
37 WEST 47th STREET, NEW YORK
170 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK
30 WEST STREET, near Tremont, BOSTON
All Stores open until 1 P. M. Saturdays

Pleases Husbands
. . . . Here's a unique mayonnaise that quickly wins the men!

WHAT! YOU WANT A SECOND HELPING OF SALAD? WHY GEORGE, IT MUST BE THE HELLMANN'S MAYONNAISE THAT HAS CHANGED YOU!
YES, HELEN, THIS MAYONNAISE IS CERTAINLY VERY DIFFERENT. IT GIVES A SALAD A NEW FLAVOR. I NEVER TASTED ANYTHING QUITE SO GOOD.
WIVES: Here's a mayonnaise you will want to try at once . . . particularly if your husband is not enthusiastic about salads. Its appeal to men, you will agree, is extraordinary!
The reason for its unique flavor? Carefully chosen ingredients, first of all. Breakfast eggs, special salad oils, thrice strained vinegar, an unusual blend of Far East Spices. All mixed to the exact proportions of its famous old French recipe.
And then *double whipping* . . . a special scientific blending process that mixes the ingredients to a harmony of perfection. See photograph below.
Try Hellmann's Mayonnaise on the next salad that you serve your husband. If either of you feels that it does not measure up to every promise we make, please take back the jar and get your money.
Get a pint or half-pint jar at your grocer's today. Hellmann's is the mayonnaise that always has been identified by the Blue Ribbon on the label.
HELLMANN'S Double Whipped MAYONNAISE

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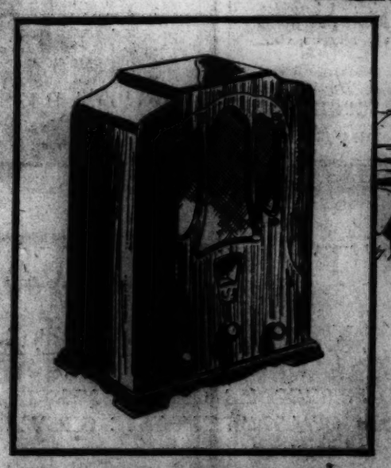
$37.50
complete with RCA Radiotrons and new Pentode tube—ready to operate

A husky radio in a small cabinet only 15 inches high . . . weighs only 16 pounds . . . panelled in costly Oriental wood.
Another great achievement from "RADIO HEADQUARTERS"
From the world's largest radio factory . . . from the world-renowned group of RCA radio engineers . . . from Victor's famous sound experts . . . in short, from "Radio Headquarters" . . . comes one of the greatest accomplishments in radio history . . . a powerful radio for only $37.50 complete with RCA Radiotron tubes, including the sensational new RCA Pentode. At its astoundingly low price, you can afford the Radiolette as an *extra* set in addition to your large radio. Ask your RCA Victor dealer today to demonstrate the Radiolette and other attractive new RCA Victor radio sets.


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FINEST PORTABLE VICTROLA EVER MADE . . . improved sound box . . . sounds like a big phonograph . . . carries 10 pounds amply . . . one winding lasts for two 10-inch records . . . durable waterproof case . . . red or blue Fabrikoid . . . only
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Phone Murray Hill 2-6357-8 Appointments taken until 4:30 daily, Thursday until 7:00 P. M.

RUMANIA SECURES FARM RELIEF IN GERMAN TREATY

Reduction in Cost of Products Assured by Pact Provisions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania — After months of deliberation during which time it often seemed as if Rumania might be compelled to choose between a French or German alliance to save its peasantry from ruin, the Department of Commerce has closed a commercial treaty with Germany which promises relief without disturbing Petite Entente or French relationships.

Many have already pronounced the new treaty, following ratification by the two governments, as a marked victory for the Iorga Argetoinau Government.

In an exposé made recently to the press by the Minister of Commerce, M. Manoilescu, it was stated that the export duty on corn, one of the country's leading products, was reduced by 60 per cent, or from 10,000 lei (about 60 dollars) to 4000 lei, and that rye from 24,000 lei to 12,000 lei. As for wheat, a leading export, Germany must consult the United States, Canada and the Argentine, with whom she shares the most-favored-nation clause, before giving a final reply, according to Mr. Manoilescu.

However, the Rumanian Government has already prepared a law which will give a premium of 10,000 lei on every wagon of wheat exported—i. e. every carload. An internal tax on bread stuffs, much of which will fall on the miller and baker as well as the consumer, will pay for the generous premium offered.

In addition to the long list of reductions made on articles running from livestock to feathers, Germany agreed to buy at least 7000 head of cattle and 80,000 head of hogs annually.

In exchange for the favors received, Rumania granted a 30 per cent reduction on manufactured articles which are not produced in Rumania, as well as certain articles which are made in Rumania; but according to the exposé these articles were reduced to a minimum. Contrary to former reports no order for railroad or other supplies was given during the negotiations.

Previous to the war, when Rumanian and German relations were on another basis, the balance of trade was in Germany's favor by nearly $40,000,000 annually, but since the war the tables have been turned in favor of Rumania, probably due to the development of industry and the important contribution made by the new provinces.

Advance Reported In Southern Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28—Public instruction throughout the South has advanced notably in the last few years, with a lengthening of school terms, enactment of compulsory attendance laws and enforcement of child labor laws, Dr. Edgar W. Knight, Professor of Education at University of North Carolina, told students at Buffalo State Teachers' College recently.

Among the results of improvement in administration of the public school plan he cited increase in attendance at institutions of higher learning, improvement of library facilities, development of physical equipment of schools, better preparation of teachers and a drift toward centralized state control through increased state aid.

Salaries of teachers are behind national standards, however, and educational facilities in the rural districts are below the level of other sections of the country, although the urban schools are on par with any, he declared.

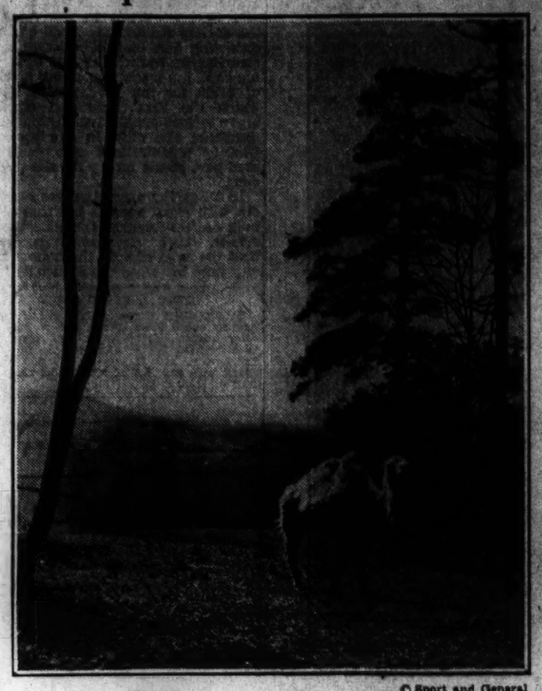
CAMPAIGN AGAINST PEDDLERS STARTED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK July 28—An effort to rid Forty-second Street of peddlers, mendicants and bootblacks who carry on their trade along its sidewalks despite prohibiting ordinances has been inaugurated by the Forty-second Street Property Owners and Merchants' Association.

A letter has been addressed by Mr. George W. Sweeney, president of the association, asking members, business firms, tenants and property owners of the district to write Mayor James J. Walker, Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney police commissioner and Mr. J. E. McDonald, chief magistrate, requesting their assistance in obtaining "a penalty sufficient to remove these violators."

Country Branch of Celebrated 'Zoo' Is Opened 35 Miles From London



© Sport and General

EVEN A CAMEL SHOULD LOSE HIS HUMP HERE

Recently Opened Country Branch of London Zoological Society

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—There has now been opened at Whipsnade in Bedfordshire, some 35 miles from London, the country quarters of the Zoological Society. This is not intended to be another Zoo but affords larger, freer grounds for the bigger animals which can stand the English climate and which will fare better with increased liberty. The park covers an area of 480 acres and stands at an elevation of 600 to 700 feet.

Over a large stretch of downland a herd of bison can roam at will. A large bear inclosure gives plenty of space compared to the close quarters in London, and here may be seen several varieties of bear which are safely separated from sight-seers by a concealed trench. A similar trench will, in due course, protect the lions and other large carnivora which will have their homes in some chalk caves. Near by is the lair of a pack of timber wolves. Other paddocks contain zebras, Mongolian wild horses, wild cattle, sheep, deer, antelopes, ostriches, llamas, cranes, and emus.

The beautiful park is well provided with woods and coppice, though some of these have only recently been planted. There are plenty of paths and roads, though vehicles of every sort are absolutely forbidden. Being some three miles from the nearest railway station this new zoo annex is never likely to be so overrun by the public even on bank holidays.

Though all ordinary precautions have been taken to protect people and animals from each other, "incidents" are quite likely to occur. A story is already told of how a Malayan bear escaped from its inclosure and invaded the paint shop. Curiosity led him to wrench the top off a drum of luminous paint. Finding it not worth eating he rolled in it and when eventually recaptured had to be returned to London for "cleaning and repair."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Wilmin R. Gordan, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Lenora Hines, Denver, Colo.
Clara E. Welch, Denver, Colo.
Helen David, Wilmette, Ill.
Dorothy Paley, Wilmette, Ill.
Benjamin Paley, Wilmette, Ill.
Mrs. Nancy W. Geddes, Port Washington, N. Y.
George A. Geddes, Port Washington, N. Y.
Mrs. Gordie L. Webb, Ely, Nev.
Mrs. L. G. Rubeck, Buffalo, N. Y.
L. G. Rubeck, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Paul R. Dickie, New York, N. Y.
Paul R. Dickie, New York, N. Y.
Florence I. Featenby, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. J. W. Foster, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Effie Weston, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Jane P. Ellis, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. M. Morgan Crowley, Evanston, Ill.
Mary Jensen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. H. Ballestod, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Anna C. Dickey, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Florence E. Sandven, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Mabelle N. Clegg, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Edna W. Pouch, La Grange, Ill.
Alice Louise Pouch, La Grange, Ill.
James L. Tulloch, Johannesburg, South Africa
Mrs. Clara M. Robb, Sterling, Colo.
Ethel G. Hughes, Calais, Maine.
Harry Peetz, Batesville, Ind.
Mrs. Carrie Peetz, Batesville, Ind.
Archie Peetz, Batesville, Ind.
Melitta Peetz, Batesville, Ind.
Billy Peetz, Batesville, Ind.
Desma Peetz, Batesville, Ind.
Gertrude M. Kitchell, Michigan City, Ind.
Beulah Corwin, Chicago, Ill.

RADIO PATENT UPHELD AFTER 8-YEAR SUIT

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The Patent Office board of appeals yesterday upheld the Lowell and Dunmore patent on the alternating current operation of radio receiving apparatus.

The patent had been in litigation for eight years and the Lowell and Dunmore claim was upheld in an infringement suit against the Radio Corporation of America in the United States District Court for Delaware. Holders of the patent claim it was responsible for the discarding of battery receiving sets.

ERIE RAILROAD HAS 'MOVING DAY'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 28—Today is moving day for the Erie Railroad. The engineering staff of the general offices here started on a special train for Cleveland and the other departments will follow from day to day with the virtual removal of all Erie offices here scheduled to be completed by Aug. 18. The move is in the interests of greater efficiency, bringing the headquarters into a point equidistant from each end of the railroad and in closer touch with the Van Sweringens' own headquarters.

Traffic offices will be maintained at the Erie's former site in the Hudson Terminal Building, at 50 Church Street, here, with freight, passenger and coal officials reporting to Mr. D. L. Gray, traffic vice-president, who, although he will be located in Cleveland, will retain supervision over the eastern representatives of the company.

Job Bureau Places Columbia Students

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 28—The number of 1931 graduates of Columbia University who have obtained positions through its employment bureau compares very favorably with those placed in other years, it is announced by Mr. W. Emerson Gentzler, secretary of appointments.

Among the newer occupations in which students have been placed, Mr. Getzler mentioned that of translator for advertising companies which handle accounts in foreign countries. "As the university population is made up of students from every corner of the globe, we have always been able to supply a translator for any language," he said. Other students have obtained work on private yachts and conducting cultural courses for industrial and commercial organizations, he said.

An interesting development of the work was the demand among students for jobs promising a career rather than large monetary returns, according to Mr. Gentzler. "This attitude marks a decided change in the point of view of students seeking work," he continued. "In former years the main requirement for a job was that there be a quick and sufficiently large money return."

The number of graduates returning to the college to seek help in obtaining work increased fourfold in the last year, Mr. Gentzler said, and 6000 students were placed in permanent or part-time employment.

Wisconsin Youth Aspire to Learn

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—The majority of Wisconsin high school graduates in 1931 aspire to higher education, as shown by the results of a questionnaire announced by the University of Wisconsin Extension Division.

Of the 13,306 seniors who replied to the inquiry, 7553 in 407 high schools indicated intention of attending colleges, universities or vocational training institutions, while 1735 said they did not intend to continue school and 3850 were undecided.

The teacher's profession led all other vocational objectives, with 2544 choosing this career. Other predominating choices included stenography, 1265; engineering, 896; aviation, 431; music, 356; business, 354; electricity, 315 and farming, 231.

PRINCE OF WALES VISITS BRITISH FARM SHOW

Gamut of Agricultural Evolution Revealed in Exhibits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARWICK, Eng.—The forestry section attracted the special attention of the Prince of Wales when he visited Warwick on the second day of the Royal Agricultural Show. He was greatly interested in the methods of tree-planting and of laying firebelts shown in the exhibits of the Forestry Commission, and he was told that under the Forest Workers' Holdings Scheme, this commission had in 12 years placed more than 900 workers on the land, granting each man a small holding of a few acres which occupied his time for more than half the year, the remaining period being spent in road-making and forest-planting.

A large area of the show ground was occupied by a display of farm implements, and among the modern tractors, harvester threshers and agricultural motors was placed a century-old horse-drawn corn reaper to show what advances had been made in the past 100 years in the mechanization of farm work.

In the cattle section four first prizes, as well as one second and one third, went to the King.

An outstanding event among the competitions connected with the royal show was the tenth annual international dairy cattle judging competition organized by the National Association of Young Farmers' Clubs. For the sixth time the American team won. Northern Ireland came second and England third.

Women's interest in agriculture was shown not only by the number of them among the exhibitors and competitors in the various sections of the show, but also by the large proportion of women among the visitors.

There was also the rural industries tent, where one could see how blacksmiths, whose whole-time services were no longer needed for shoeing horses in this automobile age, had learnt to use their skill for the making of iron fencing and the fashioning of ornamental ironwork.

Interesting to the women visitors was the stand of the Women's Farm and Garden Association, the objects of which are to help and advise all women engaged in horticulture, agriculture and the allied professions.

TRAINING SHIP SHOWS SUCCESSFUL RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af.—The annual report of the board of control of the only South African training ship, the General Botha, just issued, shows that during the nine years' work of this ship, nearly 300 cadets have found employment at sea as apprentices and otherwise, a field of occupation which was previously closed to South Africa.

"We have not had the slightest trouble or complaint in regard to any of them," runs one of the many letters received from shipping companies.

"A cottage-door wash service"

Lugging pails of water to a hot stove and slaving over a washtub is no longer necessary at any Summer cottage in the area served by our Special Summer Cottage Service. Twice each week our drivers call as far north as Barrie and Beaverton—west as far as Oakville—northwest to Collingwood, including Wasaga Beach—and east as far as Bowmanville. This special summer service applies to our six different kinds of family wash. Just let us know by phone where your cottage is located and our driver will call on his next trip.

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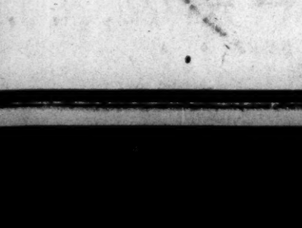

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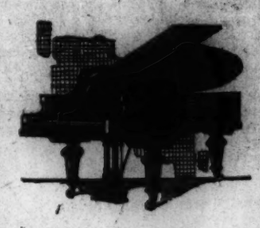

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LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
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ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.; 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Co-operative Stores); 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. & St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 23-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate; 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane; 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Horsefair
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Baroleigh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe); 93 Oldham St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Basestmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent Hse., 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-5 The Moor; 96-102 The Moor; 1 Haymarket
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opp. Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Cotswirth St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.; 48-9 High St. West
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
WAKEFIELD: 2/4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-27 Parliament St.

VISIT BUDAPEST

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Y. M. C. A. PLANS LAID ON WORLD BASIS SOUGHT

Dr. Mott Addresses 1500 Delegates From Many Countries at Toronto

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, July 28—"Not until we lay our plans in world contacts can we hope to win in our own spheres," Dr. John R. Mott of New York, president of the World Alliance of the Y. M. C. A., said at the opening session of the world conference of that organization here last night. Nations have been looking upon problems as peculiarly their own, he went on, "but now we realize that they are international."

With the arrival of the delegates yesterday, this ultra-English city threw open its doors to the representatives of every race and clime. By midafternoon the campus of Wycliffe College, the headquarters of this heterogeneous army, had become the most colorful spot in Canada.

Kilted Highlanders, turbanned Hindus, silk-robed Chinese, Hawaiians in grass skirts and garlands of paper leis, Japanese, Italians, Swiss, Americans and Englishmen in more conventional garb, thronged the grounds and corridors, shaking hands and exchanging greetings in a babel of tongues.

Animated by a common impulse there was no hint of strangeness or confusion. The leader at least of every group could speak English or French and thus act as interpreter to local delegates and newspaper interviewers.

Received by Board

A big white banner strung above the grounds of Victoria College, where the visitors were received by the board of governors and the local board of the Y. M. C. A., bore the words "Welcome-Willkommen-Bienvenue," and the music of the scarlet-coated band of the Forty-eighth Highlanders was equally understandable.

Even more inspiring was the opening session in Convocation Hall in the evening. Decorated with flags of many nations and filled to the dome with the 1500 delegates and their friends the great octagon interior was an imposing sight. Words of welcome were spoken by Mr. George S. Henry, Premier of Ontario; Mr. W. J. Stewart, Mayor of Toronto; Mr. Jose A. Machado, president of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A.'s of Canada; Mr. Charles L. Burton, president of the Y. M. C. A. of Toronto.

Conference Meaning

Dr. Mott referred to the timeliness of such a gathering when "there is a breaking up of some of the restraining and preserving influences of the youth of the world." Never, however, has youth been so responsive to good or so strong in moral courage and initiative, he asserted. Good will has been badly shaken by economic conditions, the older generation has largely lost its grip, and therefore we must look to the rising generation to recapture good will and improve upon it.

The purpose of the conference was first "to restudy, re-search and restate our aims and policies," Dr. Mott said, "and second, to more widely share our burdens, our experience, our insight and above all our hopes." He considered that the generation of "an atmosphere in which we come to understand our brothers and help to bear their burdens" was more important than mere business organization. "The conference is regarded both here and afterward in Cleveland as a beginning rather than an end and our eyes are always on the broad fields not yet occupied," Dr. Mott concluded.

The meaning of the conference was enlarged upon by Dr. Erich Stange, national secretary of the Y. M. C. A.'s of Germany and chairman of the Young Men's Assembly. Today, he said, speaking in German, when it is evident that "the simplest principles of life are being questioned," and "we must risk humanity itself if we are to have a world future," the greatest and heaviest burden falls upon the young man who "is placed almost at the parting of the ways of all mankind." Whatever opinion we may have on this, he thought, "we dare not offer to the youth of today anything less than an adventure which will demand his entire manhood."

"And so," continued Dr. Stange, "it would entreat those who have come together for their love of the young man of today to coöperate with us that all the sacrifice in time and money and strength which lies behind the preparation for this confeernce will not have been in vain. Be bold in your expectations and humble in your prayers. The conference will be without fruit and all the sacrifice which has been poured out for its sake will be of no use if it is to mean less than youth's adventure with God."

The English addresses were translated to the audience by A. Koechlin of Basel, Switzerland, vice-president of the world's committee of the Y. M. C. A. Hymns were sung in three languages and the Negro jubilee singers of Fiske University of Nashville, Tenn., sang a number of spirituals.

Southwest Praised As Vigorous Section

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 28—A vista of a vital power springing from a wealth of tradition of the past in the southwestern states was presented by Miss Ruth Pennybacker of Austin, Texas, to Chautauquans.

Miss Pennybacker showed a deep respect for the contributions in legend and deed which pioneers made to Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

"The Southwest of today is young and exhilarating," she declared. "It is habitable because our forefathers labored to make it so."

MODERN LA SALLE REACHES BUFFALO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28—A modern La Salle paused in Buffalo on July 25 in the person of Mr. Paul Paquin, canoeist of Montreal, who is making a 5000-mile journey in his frail craft over the same route that the famed French explorer traversed nearly 300 years ago.

Mr. Paquin left Montreal on June 13, paddling down the St. Lawrence into Lake Ontario and along the shores to the Welland Canal. He will continue up the Great Lakes eventually entering the Mississippi River and reaching New Orleans in time for the Mardi Gras.

Kimono and Sarong Greet World Educational Delegates

DENVER SCHOOL CHILDREN DON GARB OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES

HURLEY AGREES PANAMA LANDS ARE BIG BURDEN

War Secretary Says U. S. Is Seeking Way to Sell Colon Holdings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 28—It would be better if the United States Government disposed of its extensive land holding in the city of Colon, in Panama, Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, declared today, in discussing the demand by Americans living in Panama that the Government get out of the real estate business there on the ground that such activity is arousing widespread ill-will throughout Latin America.

"I think it would be well if the land could be sold," Mr. Hurley declared. "The United States would unquestionably be benefited by getting out of the mess. The question is how it can sell the land."

Nelson Rounsvell, an American citizen and publisher of the Panama American, replying to this issue, declared that Congress had the authority to order the sale of the property, which is held in the name of the Panama Railroad, which is owned and operated by the United States Government.

Replying to Mr. Rounsvell's inquiry as to whether the War Department would oppose a movement in Congress to order the sale of the land to the highest bidders, Mr. Hurley declined to give a direct answer, explaining that it was a matter of "sovereignty that the State Department has now under consideration."

Mr. Rounsvell insisted that the question of selling the land did not involve sovereignty and that all that was needed was Congressional authority. He reiterated the charge that under the situation as it exists in Colon today, the United States Government is landlord to two breweries and several hundred saloons and resorts.

Mr. Hurley stated that the leases granted by the Panama Railroad to tenants in Colon contained a clause prohibiting improper businesses on the rented premises. Mr. Rounsvell admitted this fact, but stated that there was nothing in the contracts that forbade the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages or gambling.

Mr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, in a statement today denounced the publication of news about the Colon situation as wet propaganda endeavoring to "smear" President Hoover.

"Attacks of wet groups and wet newspapers on President Hoover because of the discovery that the property of the Panama Railroad, a government-owned agency, is used for saloons and breweries reveals their essential hypocrisy." Mr. Cherrington said. "While these wet propagandists themselves admit that the President is not responsible for the conditions existing in Panama, that confession does not seem to affect the virulence of their attacks nor prevent them drawing a contrast between these conditions and the President's well known attitude in support of prohibition as a national and moral issue."

Linguistic Atlas Work to Be Started

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 28—Preliminary work on a Linguistic Atlas of the United States which will comprise the first comprehensive study of native dialects ever made in this country, will be started in New England next month under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies, according to announcement made here Saturday.

Dr. Hans Kurath, of Ohio State University, who will direct the compilation of the atlas, said that one of the results the sponsors hope to achieve through its publication is "a more charitable point of view toward local dialects."

Declaring that the United States is the only important country which has made no intensive study of its dialects, Dr. Kurath said that if the work is carried into the South, West and middle West, the dialects can then be compared with foreign ones in sections of England, Ireland, France and other places "until we obtain a real view of the genesis of our speech."

"While the atlas cannot be completed for perhaps 10 years, the field work in New England will take only about 15 months," he continued. "When compiled, edited and published, it will present a well-organized collection of the facts of our speech, which is extremely diversified, for local and class variations are striking in this country."

Chicago Teachers Oppose Wage Cut

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, July 28—Opposition to a proposed reduction in school teachers' salaries, part of an emergency economy program now under consideration by the board of education, was voiced yesterday by representatives of three teachers' organizations on the ground that it would not help in correcting the fundamental cause of Chicago's financial crisis, but lower the standard of the school system.

"If we start passing the hat today," a representative of one of the groups said, "we'll all be doing it. Any form of salary reductions affecting teachers who have not been paid anything for two months, is not a real solution. We must treat the cause rather than the symptoms of this financial trouble."

The cause, it was agreed, is in an unsatisfactory taxing machinery. The proposal would require each teacher to teach one week without pay, thereby reducing all salaries approximately 2½ per cent a year, and saving the board of education $900,000. Total economies proposed amount to nearly $4,000,000, and are being considered at the request of the Governor's tax conference, which is seeking a way out of the present financial muddle both through economy and tax reform.

Graf Anchors Off Hooker Island

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., July 28 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, commanding the Graf Zeppelin on her arctic cruise, notified the Zeppelin works by radio today that the big dirigible had landed briefly in the bay off Hooker Island, Franz Josef Land.

For 13 minutes she rested on the still waters of the bay near the Russian icebreaker, Maligin, which sailed into the North with a party of tourists and anchored off the island for the rendezvous.

Floting ice in the arctic bay made it inadvisable for the Graf to remain on the water longer than she did.

Atmospheric disturbances made radio reception difficult, but it was said that the landing took place early last night and the Graf and the Maligin exchanged mail.

EDUCATORS ASK WORLD-WIDE AID TO OUTLAW WAR

Propose International Committee on Education for Peace

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo., July 28—Constructive proposals looking to the development of a world-mindedness designed to outlaw war and achieve peace were laid today before the fourth biennial conference of the World Federation of Education Associations.

Outstanding among these proposals was one that called for the formation of a general world committee on education for peace.

The proposed committee would function in connection with the various educational groups in different nations and would bring into a coöperative relationship many of the established peace agencies in all parts of the world.

Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, president of the world federation, stated that action would be taken on this recommendation of the Herman Jordan Committee at the final plenary session of the conference on Saturday. Still other recommendations called for the further development of international athletic sports, especially in those games which involve coöperative action as distinguished from individual competition; the establishment of an increased number of departments of international relations in colleges and universities, and the sponsoring of international school correspondence including the exchange of portfolios of pictures portraying the culture and history of the various nations.

That the world federation looks to the children of the nations to lead the world to peace was the note emphasized at today's sectional conference on elementary education by Capt. H. N. Penlington of Hensworth, York (England).

The speaker proposed a system of exchanging not only professors and college and graduate students, but of primary school children as well. Stating his belief that the most fruitful source of war is fear, Captain Penlington said:

Children Best Peace Envoys

"I am firmly convinced that constant and free exchange of teachers and pupils between the nations will be the surest and most certain means of bringing about the end we so much desire. This is so because knowledge destroys fear and creates confidence."

Similar convictions were expressed by Mrs. A. H. Reeve of Philadelphia, chairman of the sectional conference on the home and the school.

"Children," she said, "are naturally devoid of race prejudice; it is from what adults give them through home conversation, books and the cinema that they acquire consciousness of the differences which separate. The praiseworthy efforts of organizations, which have as a dominant feature of their programs the establishment of friendly relations between the boys and girls of all nations, must first surmount the barriers of intolerance and antagonism set up by home and school. International relations should be a part of the program of national and local groups of parents and of teachers, as well as of all other organizations concerned with the welfare of children."

Ten sectional conferences were held today each one under the chairmanship of prominent educational leaders. One of these conferences discussed the training of teachers in instruction of international relations, another discussed the contribution to be made by colleges and universities in the task of world understanding, another discussed the merits and demerits of military training in schools and colleges, while still another considered the problem of textbook materials. These conferences, continuing through the week, will prepare reports to be acted upon by the conference in the closing sessions.

At the first of the plenary conferences, Lieut.-Gov. Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado summoned the teachers of the world to ally their forces in removing from the earth the age-old curse of war and of military combat.

"The pestilence of war," said the Lieutenant-Governor, "can only be met by the development of mutual attitudes of friendship, and friendship can be arrived at only through understanding, and understanding cannot be realised apart from an enlightened education policy vigorously pursued by the various nations.

"The pestilence of economic depression can also be removed through a sympathetic understanding among all peoples of the economic requirements of the various governments, and the fostering of this understanding is the peculiar task of the teacher. Political maladjustments cannot be cured permanently through the intervention of politics and diplomacy. Here again we stand in desperate need of the healing hand of the teachers of the world."

Miss Charl Williams, head of the legislative division of the National Education Association of the United States, speaking on behalf of the American teachers, declared that the children of the earth cannot be made to hate one another unless they are taught to do so.

"Children," he said, "are born peacemakers. They play together in peace; why cannot we find some way to teach them to live and work together in peace? Our American teachers recognize that the United States has been forced to abandon its traditional policy of isolation from the rest of the world. We are determined, for this reason, to instruct the 30,000,000 school children of the United States in an understanding of their international responsibilities."

Peace by Public Opinion

Both Thomas Henderson, secretary of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and Sir Frank W. Goldstone of London, European vice-president of the World Federation, in response to the opening address of Lieutenant-Governor Johnson, appealed for the arousing of a public opinion capable of giving effective support to the institutions of peace now being molded by the world's diplomats.

"An enlightened public opinion must be developed to sustain politics and education if war is to be banished from our midst," said Mr. Henderson, while Sir Frank, a former member of the British Parliament, pleaded for a system of world education that would modify the international outlook of adults and make new attitudes of helpfulness and good will among those who are young.

From the same platform, Dr. C. C. Chen, official delegate to the conference, of the Nationalist Government of China, declared that his country had undertaken the task of teaching the millions of Chinese youth the importance of looking upon the rest of the world through the eyes of confidence rather than fear.

"If the intellectual leaders of the world are any good at all," he said, "they will demonstrate their usefulness by teaching the children under their tutelage to walk in the paths of peace."

BUFFALO CONSIDERS LOCATION OF STATUES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28—Statues of Grover Cleveland and Millard Fillmore, two of the nation's Presidents who lived in Buffalo, may be erected on each side of the entrance to the new $7,000,000 City Hall in Niagara Square. The council committee in charge of the hall has asked the commissions now working on memorials to the two Presidents to locate them at the city's municipal building fronting the civic center.

The Fillmore statue is provided for in a legislative act of the last session, appropriating $25,000 for the purpose. The Cleveland statue, done in bronze, is nearly completed in New York, under terms of a will made by a private citizen. Both will be unveiled during the centennial celebration next year.

Way Is Devised To Keep Ice Off Airplane Wings

ITHACA, N. Y., July 28 (AP)—Dr. Merit Scott, Cornell physicist, has discovered that enough heat is dissipated by airplane engines to warm the wings and prevent perils of ice formation.

There is even the possibility of heating the propeller, a part up to now lacking in any kind of protection against ice.

"There has been a general opinion," Dr. Scott says, "that the heat dissipated by the aviation engine is insufficient to maintain the necessary exposed surfaces of the airplane at or above the freezing point of water at ice-forming temperatures."

That the opinion is mistaken he found in a year's experiments and calculations in a laboratory at Cornell University department of physics, equipped under a grant from the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.

In a refrigerating wind tunnel he drove glaze, sleet and subcooled water particles against small model plane wings. In these wings, along the leading edges, were pipes carrying hot air equivalent to the exhaust gases from an aviation engine. The pipes kept the surface of the leading edges above freezing.

The heat generated at these edges flowed backward over the wing surfaces. It was pressed down there by the rush of the air past the wings. It formed a heat cushion between the wing surface and the freezing water particles.

Back pressure produced upon the engine by using the exhaust gases in this manner, Dr. Scott says, may be relieved by discharging the gases into the air at a point on the wing where the pressure is below that of the atmosphere.

"The propeller also may be protected from ice formation," he states. "This may be accomplished by conducting the hot gases to the interior of a hollow metallic propeller by a sliding valve and allowing them to discharge from exit ports near the propeller tips. Although no practical tests of these methods of preventing ice formation have been made, the practicability and simplicity of these means seem available when occasion necessitates."

WOMAN NEGOTIATING LOAN OF $109,000,000

MONTREAL, July 27 (AP)—The Star today says: Newfoundland's financial difficulties which during the past two months have sent Sir Richard Squires, Premier of Newfoundland, seeking from Wall Street to St. James Street and back for takers of his Dominion's last $8,000,000 loan may have been solved through the activities of a Canadian woman financier.

Miss Jeannette M. Lewis, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., announced today that she had come to the rescue of Britain's oldest Dominion, that she had arranged credits for a sum totalling $109,000,000.

Of this amount $10,000,000 is immediately available, according to Miss Lewis. Negotiations will be concluded this week, if the approval of Sir Richard, his Finance Minister and certain of the British and American lenders of the money is secured to the terms. The loan will be for 35 years and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. Miss Lewis announced she represented United States and British financiers.

LAW VIOLATION ELUDES SEARCH OF INVESTIGATOR

Visitor to New York Says City Is Not as Wet as Advertised

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 28—After two months in New York, visiting various sections of the city and making special observation as to the operation of the dry law here, Mr. Frank L. Ross, of Denver, holds that violations of the law are not nearly as frequent "as some newspapers would have us believe." Mr. Ross is connected with the Gas, Electric Light and Power Corporations of Denver.

"While enforcement is not perfect, yet I feel that the enforcement already achieved is so much of an improvement over the old conditions that the fact of this improvement should be given more general attention and publicity, especially in the larger cities," Mr. Ross said in a statement to the Anti-Saloon League of New York, made public yesterday.

"I have been up and down Broadway, its entire length, at various times of day and night," he continued. "I have seen only one intoxicated person during that time, and no one has offered to sell me or anybody with whom I have happened to be any intoxicating liquor or intimated where it could be purchased. No sales or offer of sales had been made that I could see. Various cordial and soft drink establishments referred to as speakeasies by casual observers of these places showed very little trade or activity, and, as I have noticed, have been strictly soft drink products. My own experience in such places has been that they sold soft drink products and made no reference or intimation that they had any other lines of merchandise. In the various hotels and rooming houses where I have stayed no effort has been made by anyone connected with them to offer or sell intoxicating liquor. I have visited some of the recreational resorts and parks, finding the same condition there.

"So I feel New York is to be congratulated on its showing and the fact that it does conduct its city and business affairs in such a manner that visitors and business men can follow their lines of business or pleasure without being brought into contact with intoxicating liquors. I feel the citizens of New York interested in temperance should make an effort through their press, by conversation between each other and with strangers, in their pulpits and lecturers, to call the attention of the public to the fact that under prohibition people can and do live, work and enjoy pleasures without coming in contact with intoxicating liquor or its effects. The law does not contemplate forcing a man to be good, but simply assures him of the privilege of living in a community where he can be sober, safe and industrious without being brought into contact with intoxicating liquors." Mr. Ross said.

BRAZIL TO REORGANIZE BANKS

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil, July 27 (By U. P.)—The State Government will completely reorganize several state banks, including the Banco Popular, which became insolvent last April, it was announced Saturday. The announcement caused a favorable reaction in business circles.

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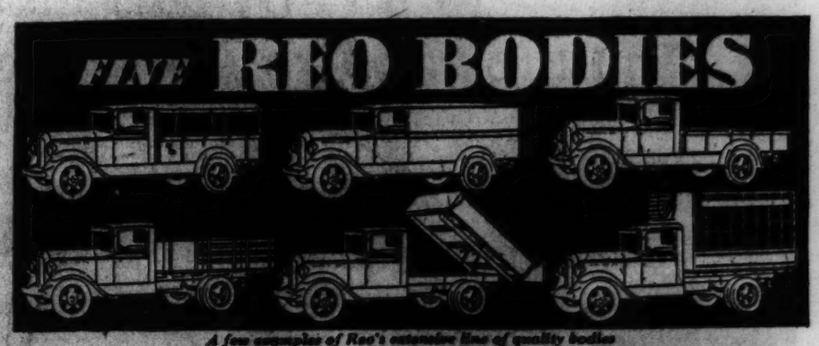

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Women in Transportation

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

TRANSPORTATION in its diverse phases of shipping and carrying is a business recognized as belonging to a field of activities heretofore exclusively conducted by men. A recent investigation of the busy hum that pervades the Women's Traffic Club of Los Angeles discloses the fact that an amazing number of young women are capably filling responsible positions in the transportation departments of leading business industries—manufacturing plants, wholesale and retail distributors, traffic systems of land, water and air routes. And the enthusiasm with which these women regard this new field of service, their eagerness to become efficient and their conviction that women are receiving merited recognition for work well done are prophetic of future expansion of the experiment.

The transportation business has in the past decade become highly specialized owing to the very rapid development in traffic, with all the legal aspects now surrounding it, such as those represented by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the state railway commissions that exist in practically every state in the Union. The development of the motortruck short and long hauls, in many instances involving interstate movement, the airplane, parcel post, express, etc., are all contributing factors in this specialization and make it essential that a traffic manager today be so qualified that he or she is capable of supervising transportation from every angle. Insurance of all descriptions, warehousing, city deliveries, receiving and marking departments are also some of the details which now rest upon the shoulders of a qualified traffic manager. A well-organized concern today could not successfully exist were it not for a well-formed traffic department. A general sales manager or a general purchasing agent cannot satisfactorily function without advice and information from his traffic manager, because transportation costs affect every article bought and sold and misinformation regarding laid-down costs can very easily lose a valuable order.

Women's Traffic Club of Los Angeles

A traffic manager of an importing or exporting house, in addition to being well-informed regarding all foreign shipping and all steamship services in general, all railroad, trucking and air services, must also be thoroughly informed in regard to customs regulations, tariff duties and penalties. He or she must clearly understand the very intricate details of documentation, not only as they function in the United States, but also as they function in the various foreign countries with which business is being done.

The value will be very readily understood, therefore, of an organization where all questions are discussed in open forum and where progress and further developments of these many factors are pondered by the many leading thinkers in their respective fields. A traffic manager's position is so important as to be the keystone of active business.

The Associated Traffic Clubs of America is a national organization composed of 50 men's clubs of long standing. There had never been a traffic club for women prior to the organization of the Women's Traffic Club of Los Angeles, a club which was made possible through the foresight and generosity of a member of the Los Angeles branch of the Associated Traffic Clubs of America.

It occurred to him that a great many more women were holding important positions as traffic managers in Los Angeles than in any other city with which he had had contact, and that a tour of inspection around the harbor might prove educational for them as they would be able to see and understand for themselves the various dock operations, such as stevedoring, loading and discharging and stowage of cargo, loading of trucks, railroad cars, etc. At a luncheon arranged at the Yacht Club for this party of 25 persons, the suggestion was made that the women organize a club in order to concentrate on a certain goal and for the study of traffic matters. Such a club, it was urged, would not only provide a forum for debate, but it would establish a basis upon which the men and women could foster coöperation and better understanding between shippers and carriers. Undoubtedly it would promote friendliness and sociability among those having a common interest. The Transportation Club offered the hospitality of its rooms for a meeting, and on April 16, 1925, 35 representatives of various business firms and transportation systems voted to form the Women's Traffic Club of Los Angeles, the first organization of its kind in the world.

Since that time, this club has become such a factor in the traffic game of the Southwest that it has been readily recognized by the national organization, and an invitation to join with them was extended and promptly accepted. Four other Women's Traffic Clubs have sprung into active existence—in San Francisco, Twin Cities, Memphis and Birmingham, and these women have assumed a very important activity in the affairs of the national organization.

Free From Politics

The Los Angeles Club now has 80 members, selected for the quality of their service. In all the club meetings, the members strive to attain a greater degree of knowledge regarding traffic matters, through the exchange of ideas and experiences. An opportunity is afforded for the hearing of those in authority on the subject, including such excellent speakers as Mr. Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific, Capt. S. S. Sandbery of the United States Shipping Board, and Amelia Earhart. It is interesting to note that an article of the club's by-laws provides that the club shall at no time indorse or recommend any candidate for public office, nor vote upon political candidates or partisan questions, as such, at any of their meetings. This is a good first step in keeping politics out of business—a highly commendable provision for any business club.

Transportation has attained the dignity of a profession in present-day business and it seems certain that women will succeed in it.

"A traffic manager's position is fraught with the greatest detail, and in a woman, I believe," reports Fred Hooper, district manager of the American-Hawaiian and the Oceanic and Oriental Steamship Companies, "we have a very capable worker, keenly alive and equipped to function most successfully in this particular department."

That the Women's Traffic Club of Los Angeles bids fair to continue an auspicious career is attested by the international interest it is attracting. At the time of Lady Drummond's fleeting visit to Los Angeles aboard the Graf Zepplin, she made very definite inquiries into what the club was and how it functioned, inquiries resulting recently in correspondence with a group of British women who have asked for a copy of the constitution and by-laws in order that they may take steps to organize a similar club in London.

Courtesy of the Museum of the City of New York

Thus Was New York Discreetly Gay in the Days of the Empire. A Permanent Tableau in the Museum of the City of New York.

Retrospective Views of New York

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

WHAT did the fair Dutch damsels wear when they came to Nieuw Amsterdam, now known as metropolitan New York? Was it proper for the ladies of Revolutionary days to congregate on Bowling Green without a chaperone? And why did the girls of the gay 'nineties wear such voluminous ruffles, frills and furbelows? These and countless other questions can be authentically answered by a New York girl who has the distinction of being in charge of the Manners and Customs division of the Museum of the City of New York. Miss V. Isabelle Miller is the collector, producer and arranger of the permanent exhibit showing the manners and customs of all periods in New York. Not only does she collect the dresses, underclothing and accessories for the models which are to be used in the displays, but she is also in charge of the complete equipping of the interiors of the exhibits, which has made it necessary for her to study the surroundings, modes of life and home conditions on Manhattan Island since the days of the Dutch settlers.

"Everything is given us," said Miss Miller. "We have received generous donations of women's wearing apparel which has fitted into the historical tableaux, but men's clothes belonging to the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is most scarce. We receive Persian shawls, cameos, dresses of every period; but is seems that our ancestors were not so keen about hoarding what the men of the family wore. In my annual visits to Holland, I have tried to secure material of this nature for our collections, but it seems almost unattainable."

Preparation for the Work

Miss Miller was born in St. Louis, Mo. but has lived in New York most of her life. She is a graduate of Vassar College and for a time did research and cataloguing at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Then an opportunity presented itself to take charge of the costume exhibits in the Gracie Mansion, a house of old New York, at Eighty-eighth Street and the East River, which then housed the Museum of the City of New York. Her splendid work brought her the same position at the new and beautiful headquarters of that museum, and additionally she has been put in complete charge of the Gracie Mansion.

In speaking of her career, Miss Miller said, "I started at the Metropolitan Museum as a secretary, and soon worked my way into the division where I came into actual contact with all objects which entered the museum. It was also necessary for me to go through these objects and describe them. This naturally heightened my interest in the work. I supplemented the practical experience with courses in architecture, painting and history at Columbia and much research and travel, together with a continued education in foreign languages. When my work at the museum was completed, and the opportunity came to take charge of the two 1800 period rooms at the Gracie Mansion, I taught myself fundamentals of interior decoration. I acquired a taste for period stuff, which has led me to my present work in the Museum of the City of New York." Miss Miller then guided the writer to the alcoves on the second floor of the museum where two very attractive women models, dressed in the Empire mode, were displayed behind plate glass windows. "The figures," she said, "were made by our model maker here at the museum; the wigs were presented by Sam Harris, the theatrical producer; and the clothing, jewelry, handkerchiefs, parasols and hats were individual contributions. I have about 150 costumes in my collection and I have never bought a thing."

Social History in Tableaux

"The object of the exhibit is to tell a story in pictorial form, to show the manners of the people of former days, what they used and what accessories they wore. I have shelves upon shelves of hats. One specially interesting one is an Empire poke hat together with its bill for $24. This was the gift of a Mrs. Treadwell, of Norwalk, Conn., whose ancestors lived in New York. Our collections will be divided into the Dutch from the second to the eighteenth century; the Revolutionary, Empire and Victorian. In all our modes, we find that we copied Europe, and especially Paris. The costumes were brought over from the French capital by sailing vessels. We also anticipate bringing out in our exhibits the social side of life. We shall show the minuet in one alcove, a Revolutionary tea party in another, and in a third a Victorian ball with the Prince of Wales attending. Although the museum is not yet open to the public, one may see the collections as far as we have gone, by invitation."

Miss Miller feels that a career such as hers could be undertaken by any young woman who can interest her city in establishing such a museum as that of the City of New York. "Such a project," she said, however, "requires financial backing. It would be advisable for the person planning a career of this type to study thoroughly the historical repositories of her city, as there are many societies of this nature throughout the United States. "A cultural background," Miss Miller continued, "is essential. It would also be necessary to dig into the city history, to do a tremendous amount of research and know how to apply it. The ability to make contacts, to know how to get people interested in the work, is exceedingly important, also, as most of the costumes come through recommendation."

Irving Chidnoff

Miss Dorothy Shaver, a Vice-President of Lord & Taylor and Member of Their Board of Directors.

The Progress of an Executive

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

CACTUS plants stood on a window sill and sunlight streamed through the room. Modernism was expressed in every detail of the furniture—in the impressive brown desk, in the low square chairs, in the zigzag metal lamp, in the large cube inkwells. Here was an office that indicated energy and action, that should belong to an executive. And it did. It belonged to Dorothy Shaver, one of the vice-presidents of Lord & Taylor, New York.

It has taken Miss Shaver only eight years to reach her present position. Starting in the comparison shopping bureau of Lord & Taylor, in three years she had organized and founded a special bureau devoted to the study of style and fashion, and become assistant to the general merchandise manager and a member of the board of directors. This board, consisting of 11 men and three women, recently elected her a vice-president. In this capacity she is now directing the fashion work and advertising of the organization.

The Little Shavers

But the story of this energetic, keen-eyed, young executive is not as simple as that. It goes back to a little girl and her sister Elsie playing with rag dolls in Arkansas. Perhaps these children loved their dolls a little more dearly than other little girls; perhaps they showed more skill in dressing and undressing them. Who knows?

At any rate, after Dorothy and Elsie had grown up and been to school, they came to New York and opened a shop, at which they made and sold those precious rag dolls of their childhood days. "Little Shavers" they aptly called them.

"These dolls gave me my first opportunity in retailing," Miss Shaver told a representative of the Monitor. "One day a member of the staff of Lord & Taylor, who had been watching my work in directing the output of the dolls, asked me to reorganize the store's shopping bureau.

"For two months I made an intensive study of the bureau. There were reports and consultations and more reports and consultations. Finally, there were changes and reorganization.

Forecasting Fashions

"After working in this comparison shopping bureau for some time, I began to feel that it was not constructive enough. A shopper, coming back from the market, might be able to tell a buyer that a certain dress was not as smart as that of a competitor's at the same price, but by training, education and experience, the shopper was not in most cases fitted to design or suggest a substitute that would equal or excel the competitor's. The shopper went as far as criticism and stopped with that. "But I felt the need of a group which would go further, which would be truly helpful. I felt need of a corps of trained fashion specialists or stylists to study the trend of fashion and advise the buyers at the time they made their season's purchases as to what the public wanted. I organized what is now the Bureau of Fashion and Decoration, one of whose important functions is to forecast style."

"Can that really be done?"

"Why, yes, quite easily," Miss Shaver replied. "Fashions follow definite developments. They show themselves first as slight tendencies which can be detected here and there long before they have become important. After a fashion has reached a stage of great popularity, it usually dies out more or less gradually and fades away into the past.

"The job of the stylist is to time fashion so that she can tell in advance the fabrics, styles and colors that will be smart. She does this by consulting with manufacturers, buyers and other stylists. She is alive to the information in the fashion periodicals and the news from the Paris Fashion Bureau. In some way she must be able to read the future by the past and present."

The First Step Is Selling

"And how may a young woman prepare for the career of fashion stylist?"

"Courses in costume design, textiles and color values are excellent foundation but more than that I would emphasize a practical knowledge of what the customer wants. The best way to get that is over the sales counter.

"The customer's viewpoint is important not only to the stylist but to the buyer and copywriter, too. Every function performed by an executive of a retail store supplements the work of a salesperson. I could give no better counsel to a girl of 20 who selects retailing as her vocation than that which sends her behind the counter for an adequate period of apprenticeship.

"A girl who is truly ambitious can go far in the retailing field. There is nothing to keep her back except her own limitations. Department stores are women's stores, run for women and the home. There is no reason why women can't take a major part in their organization and control."

Miss Shaver has a rare gift of visualization. Just as she carried out the idea of a style bureau successfully, in 1928 she launched the French Decorative Art Exposition, which brought all the artistry of the Old World over to the New and made American producers realize that beautiful art objects could be offered for general consumption.

That modern young executive in her modernistic office has a host of ideas. Nobody knows quite what she will do next. But her career is well worth watching.

Women's Organizations

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WHAT has it amounted to?" is a question which was included in a program of reminiscences conducted by the "Lest We Forget" Club in Iowa. This club is made up of the "exs," as they are called, meaning those women in the state federation who have, in former years, been board members. Each convention year, as officers and chairmen in the state organization change, new members are added to this unique club.

The question quoted, with its answer, closed the program of a dinner meeting held during a recent state convention. Members, according to The Iowa Club Woman, had responded to numerous toasts which centered around the main topic "Clubbing Through the Ages." Some of the toasts were: From the Advanced Woman of Yesterday to the Woman Citizen of Today; Where They Met—Tidies to Solariums; What They Said—Browning to Politics; What They Wore—Lace Mitts to Knee Lengths; What They Sponsored—Cemeteries to City Planning; and then those memories were crystallized and made constructive by Mrs. Eugene Cutler of Des Moines, in her reply to the closing question. She mentioned the characteristics of the women who had been pioneers in the club movement as vision, courage, sacrifice, tolerance, fidelity, loyalty, perseverance, patience, understanding, joy, friendship, love, and summed up what all their labors had amounted to in this sentence: "Satisfaction, a rich memory, and a knowledge that a distinct contribution has been made to those movements that look toward the betterment of life."

Such a topic as "Clubbing Through the Ages" may well find a place in every club yearbook. An afternoon spent reviewing the achievements of any active club, during a period of years, cannot fail to result in a feeling of gratitude for that which has been accomplished and will doubtless furnish a new measuring stick by which to judge that which will be worth while and that which will prove futile in future endeavors.

* * *

For the opening meeting of the club season why not give every member an opportunity to speak for five or 10 minutes on one of the following topics, "The Most Interesting Person I Met This Summer," "Unusual Trails I Followed," "Club Horses I Saw," "Club Women I Met," "Why I Went Away," "Why I Stayed at Home." Other topics will suggest themselves. The program might be called "Echoes of Summer," and would very likely prove to be most interesting. It would offer an opportunity for everyone to have a part in the first meeting, which is always a happy occasion, and at which time everyone is "bubbling over" with the desire to tell of her happy summer experiences. It may well happen that from such a program will come material suitable for other programs and discussions.

* * *

Home departments of clubs will find much practical help in such new bulletins as "Slip Covers," which is Leaflet No. 76 of the United States Department of Agriculture, and "Furniture, Its Selection and Use," published by the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the United States Department of Commerce. These may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. The first mentioned is 5 cents and the other 20 cents.

Distant Vision

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

Eighty club women, members of the Engineering Woman's Club of New York, not long ago were guests at an afternoon reception tendered to them by the Bell Telephone Laboratories and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The entertainment provided was a unique one, illustrating the practical utility of television.

All the arrangements were carefully planned by the two companies acting as hosts, half the number of guests being entertained at the office of each company. During the afternoon a succession of guests, one at a time, was called by each concern to its telephone-television booth. Thus one participant was separated by many city blocks from her protagonist. Yet they saw each other as if face to face, and, in the personal conversation with each other, details of the dresses worn and the appearance of the speakers were described as indications of the accuracy of the marvelous instrument.

The Navajos Have a Historian

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kayenta, Ariz.

THROUGH the untiring efforts of Mrs. Louisa Wetherill of Kayenta, Ariz., covering a period of 30 years, it is likely that libraries of the future will have on their shelves a history as nearly accurate as can be compiled in this generation of the origin, life and lore of the Navajo Indians.

Having spent all her life on the frontiers, this little woman has had opportunity to study the Indians at close range and has been thoroughly interested in their joys, sorrows, ceremonies and everyday lives. They are always assured of a sympathetic hearing when they approach with their problems this understanding friend.

Mrs. Wetherill's first journey through the heart of the Navajo country was as a child only a few years old and she was accompanying her parents when the family moved from Nevada to Colorado, making the trip with one four-horse team and two two-horse teams. This territory was then truly the "wild and wooly West," for there were no buildings or settlements of any kind for miles, and the only inhabitants were Indians. The travelers were alone hardly any of the way across the desert for Indians would ride up on horseback and ride along with them for hours, and one friendly red man would no more than canter back to his hogan than another would join the procession.

In all newer parts of the country it is customary to speak of certain inhabitants as the "first families." While this is figuratively true of a certain class of people, it is literally true in the case of Mrs. Wetherill. All her homes since her marriage have been the very first in the locality selected and when, in 1910, she and her husband and children moved from Oljato across the border in Utah to that particular corner of the desert which has later been named Kayenta, she had no white neighbors at all. The adobe ranch-house has since become the nucleus of a small settlement.

Mrs. Wetherill is compiling a work on the history of Navajo blanket designs handed down by tribal weavers for hundreds of years. In addition to this ambitious study she is also collecting and preserving tribal legends, ceremonies and songs. In this work she is assisted by two adopted Indian children, Betty, 15 years of age, and Fannie, 12 years old.

She has virtually completed a comprehensive study of the original clans of the Navajo, of which she has traced 56; of that number 14 are now extinct. She has discovered that eight of the Navajo clans had their origin on the Pacific coast, and she believes the other clans sprang from tribes for hundreds of miles surrounding the Navajo country in North America and in Mexico, perhaps thousands of years ago.

Mrs. Wetherill has had valuable cooperation from her husband, John Wetherill, who is one of the veteran scouts and guides of the Southwest. He comes from a family which has a love for archæology. Among his five brothers, all but one worked for years at excavating cliff dwellings. Mr. Wetherill has probably covered more of the archæological wonderland of the Navajo reservation than any other one person, and his exploring of the well-nigh inaccessible regions has brought to light much data of value. The combined efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Wetherill have resulted in a wealth of archæological and historical knowledge to the archives of America.

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Recipe for Iced Postum

Dissolve 3 level teaspoons of Instant Postum in half a cup of boiling water. Mix with 5 cups of cold milk (or cold water). Serve with sugar if desired. (If water is used, serve with sugar *and cream*). Add cracked ice.

This is a sufficient quantity for four tall glasses. More, or less, may be made in the same proportions. The attractiveness of either drink is increased by putting a tablespoon of whipped cream on the top of each glass . . . or by beating into the drink, with a egg beater, a heaping tablespoon of vanilla ice cream for each glass. If ice cream is used, no cracked ice is needed.

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Postum is a product of General Foods Corporation

THE HOME FORUM

An Italian Homecoming

THE old diligence rattled and jogged over the unequal pavements, down tunnels of airless gloom, between gaunt, tall, gray houses. It was growing dark and Florence, in the pale light of the occasional gas lamps, looked draggled after the hot autumn day. We passed through the towering Porta Romana into the gathering darkness, along a wide dusty road, stretching like a white ribbon through the countryside.

The excitement of going to a new house in the country outside Florence had worn off, leaving me lonely and depressed, though Mother was with me. She hardly spoke a word except in answer to some question from the servants, or to hush the poodle which was growing restless. Now and again I stretched out a hand in the darkness and stroked it, the feel of its long silky ears being friendly and consoling. The drive seemed endless; I snuggled as close as I could to Mother, leaning my head against her shoulder. I closed my eyes, lulled by the swaying motion of the carriage and by the rhythmic beat of the horses' hoofs, muffled by the thick dust.

I could not bear changes; I got attached to places, like a cat, and the thought of plunging into an unknown which I could not visualize was unpleasant. I thought longingly of the old seaside town which I had left that morning. It was sunset, and Mother and I were coming home after a long walk through the vineyards and oliveyards on the slopes above the sea. As we entered the square where the old palazzo stood, I ran ahead to the porter's lodge where I knew I should find the jug of brightly colored majolica, waiting to be filled with cool milk which I fetched every evening for supper. The lofty entrance, the majestic flight of shallow marble steps up to our flat, with an imposing balustrade gleaming whitely in the dusk, always gave me a thrill of pleasure and a sense of care-free ease. Wonderful, sunny, golden days spent by the Adriatic, paddling or making sand castles with the two fair, curly-haired, blue-eyed sons of Mascagni, the composer, who had a straw bathing hut on the beach not far from ours. Red-letter days, when Daddy could get leave and came down for a flying visit, and I coaxed him into rising before dawn to come line fishing in one of the small red-sailed smacks, smelling of fish and tar, that lay drawn up on the shore. The feel of the cold firm sand under our bare feet, still wet from the retreating tide, the shivery freshness of the morning breeze as it drove us seaward to meet the rising sun; the excitement of the first catch and the proud return home for breakfast as the little town was beginning its day's work. But, above all, the joy of space and freedom.

Ugh! the diligence came unexpectedly to a standstill, with a clatter and the lugubrious screech of brakes. I half-opened my eyes. We appeared to be in a small town, outside a shop. One of the servants scrambled out awkwardly, treading on the dog, and disappeared into a grocer's shop, dimly lighted by a hanging oil lamp. After a long time, she returned with a huge loaf of bread and some sliced ham, Bologna sausage and cold roast pork, wrapped up in a piece of coarse brown paper. Mother said something to me about supper, but I pretended to be asleep. Slowly we passed out again into the country at a slow trot, on and on and on. I was drowsing peacefully, absorbed in my dream-vision of the seaside, when again we stopped. The driver jumped down from the box and we began to climb a narrow, winding country lane, between high hedges. It must have been late, for we saw nobody except for a passing glimpse of a village shoemaker hammering away at his last. Then I must have fallen asleep, for I found Mother was shaking me gently, saying: "Wake up, boy; we are just there."

With much scraping of wheels and cracking of whips, the horses strained forward for a few yards, and the carriage stopped on what seemed to be the top of a hill, outside an open gate. Reluctantly I crawled out, stiff and half-dazed, among an excited babel of harsh, strange voices; the flash of a lantern revealed unfamiliar faces, suddenly peering down upon me out of nowhere. Gradually my eyes got accustomed to the darkness. A huge, gaunt-looking house loomed in the shadows, surrounded by somber trees meeting far away above my head, through which I could just catch a glimpse of the stars.

I followed Mother through a lofty arched gateway into a gloomy courtyard and up two flights of steps. At the top of each were guttering candles stuck in the black necks of slim bottles. The front door opened into a long, narrow, bare gallery which seemed to lose itself in the shadows cast by the paraffin lamps. In the center, like an islet among an archipelago of packing cases and trunks, was a dilapidated, circular, horsehair sofa covered with faded tapestry. I clambered on to it, my eyes streaming with tears and a lump in my throat, forlorn and miserable like a sailor stranded upon some dreary desert island. Soon, however, the thought that, at least for the time, I was out of it all, soothed me somewhat and, when Mother found me, about half an hour later, I was nearly asleep.

Supper was a mournful kind of picnic, spread on a solid, round mahogany table which formed part of the old-fashioned furniture of our new home. It was shared by the poodle, Mother and the servants, for I refused to eat anything except a crust of newly baked black bread which was still warm.

I was glad when it was finished, the beds were put up and made, and, grasping Mother's hand firmly, she and I walked for what seemed miles, across echoing brick floors to my room, which was next to hers. A friendly room, with pale-blue wash walls, stenciled with some fanciful geometrical pattern. I tumbled into my own little black enameled bed, forgetting, in my hurry to creep between the fragrant, homely sheets, to say my prayers. There I lay, safe at last, surrounded by trusted friends—my old chest of drawers, with its brass handles inlaid with lozenge-shaped bits of mother-of-pearl, many of which had dropped out in the course of its journeyings from house to house, and had never been replaced. Mother-of-pearl has always had a peculiar fascination for me, and, for many years, one of my most cherished possessions was an Indian cardcase, without a top, which, after much begging, I had got Grannie to give me. The painted wood washhand-stand was there too, very much chipped and discolored, with a basin and ewer of porcelain, decorated with a huge bunch of cornflowers, daisies and poppies on a cream ground; my little straw-seated chair of shining black bent wood, and my beloved table, which had been mine ever since I was given a room of my own. The bookcase was empty, for the books had not yet been unpacked nor any of my treasures. But what I liked best about my new room was the frescoed ceiling, representing the open summer sky above a stone balcony, overhung with long sprays of pink roses among which fluttered gaudy butterflies; because it gave me a sense of coolness and happiness, even in the cold, dark winter days. Beyond that balcony lay boundless freedom—a summer dreamland, where I could always escape from the troubles of childhood.

Mother came to kiss me good night, and she put out my candle after singing my favorite hymn, "At Even Ere the Sun Was Set." I was asleep before she had quite finished, dreaming of sunset on shining green downs and the sea turning purple, and of a distant bell tolling in the distance. I opened my eyes and listened. Waves of peaceful sound were beating against the long green shutters of the open window, above the chorus of crickets and frogs from the fields below the house. Drowsily I closed my eyes again and let myself float upon its ebb. It came from the convent of the Certosa, which rises like an island-fortress, across the valley a few miles away. During the three years we spent in that villa I grew to love and to listen every night for that bell, tolling at midnight, to know its voice, ever varying yet ever the same. Ever afterward, when listening to the solemn, silvery tolling of a bell, I would suddenly remember the old villa on the hill outside Florence.

A. del R.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Charm of Richard Jefferies

Since Gilbert White kept the record of the seasons in Selborne no Englishman has divined and described nature with such loving care for details as Jefferies, and no Englishman of any age has reinforced accurate and minute observation with such gifts of feeling and imagination. It is in this combination of intimacy of knowledge with power of seeing the flower in its relation to the field, and the tree in its relation to the landscape, and the landscape as an integral part of man's consciousness, a factor in his life, that Jefferies is pre-eminent. His face reveals his spiritual quality and is a key to his work. He unites the knowledge of the naturalist with the feeling and gift of phrase of the poet. . . .

Jefferies was fortunately born when one considers the work he was to do. He began life close to the soil, for he was of yeoman stock, and spent his childhood on a farm so small that ownership of the land meant personal work over every foot, and intimate knowledge of every nook and corner. The future reporter of nature came from the class who know her most intimately from earliest childhood. They spend their lives afield, and every change in the season is an event in the monotony of their simple tasks. Jefferies was born as close to the worker of the soil in England as was Millet in France. This minute, first-hand knowledge bears its fruit in "Wild Life in a Southern County," in the "Gamekeeper at Home," "The Amateur Poacher," "The Life of the Fields" and in "The Toilers of the Field." In the last of these volumes Jefferies describes the life of the farm worker with a fulness of knowledge and a quickness of sympathy which invest his reports with the deepest pathos. His account of "The Labourer's Daily Life," of "Field-faring Women" and his "True Tale of the Wiltshire Labourer," disclose the most intimate acquaintance with the people and conditions described.

If Jefferies had remained in the ranks of his kindred he would have known nature at first hand, but he would never have given his knowledge currency among all English-speaking peoples and a charm of form which promises to place his works among the classics of out-of-door literature. As a Wiltshire yeoman he might have written "The True Tale of a Wiltshire Labourer," but he could not have written "The Pageant of Summer," "The Hours of Spring," "Walks in the Wheatfields" or a score of other papers in which the facts of natural life are not only accurately reported, but set in relation to the landscape and invested with that atmosphere which, in books as in nature, gives the play of light and shadow, the splendor and the glow of shining or hidden skies.—HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE, in the Introduction to "An English Village," by RICHARD JEFFERIES.

Rustic Music

In the country one needs no man-made music. It is flung at one. Besides the obvious trills of birds there is tree-harmony, of a thousand subtle sorts; leaf-music (dry or green); the stringed daintiness of meadow-grasses, and fortissimos charging in the woods. There are contrapuntal roars in your winter chimney; without, the expressed melody of orchard limbs against snow. Then follow the whirl and whiffle of April winds; the new noises of melting brooks, forgetting their ice-bound gurgles. Some warm day comes visible music in the lilt of a passing butterfly, while the humming-bird's flash upon your columbines is done to vigorous sound, and far overhead, at any midsummer twilight, there is that elusive twitter in the sky which you somehow associate with the ridge-pole of your barn, but finally discover to be swallows out of sight in the blue.

All these, as surely as the days go by, become to you what they actually are—concertos and rhapsodies and tone-poems, and according to the way and strength of the winds, my moving woods give me Debussy or Brahms or even Beethoven, as often as I walk there.—ANNE BOSWORTH GREENE, in "Lambs in March and Other Essays."

The Moors, a Manor, and Some Mushrooms

It was between the seasons of renowned beauty, for the heather was no longer in bloom and the woods on the lower Exmoor slopes were not yet painted in the reds and golds of autumn coloring. Yet purple shadows lay across the moors; and the bracken, which at near view was brown and dry, afar was of so rich a shade that it seemed as if the heather had bequeathed to it its own royal robe of purple, though of a deeper hue.

From the windows of the old farmhouse, as evening drew in, the lower slopes of Exmoor could be seen lying southward like some great couchant lion. It was pleasant, at the end of the day, to return to the old gray stone house which had seen so many "returnings at end of day" during the eight or nine hundred years of its existence. It had been built during the eleventh or twelfth century—though no one seemed to know the exact date—this gray stone house which stood halfway between the moor and the sea. Just how much of the original building remains to this day, it is not easy to discover. In an old fifteenth century manuscript, record is made of its restoration.

Sweet-scented stocks and large cottage roses grow now in the tiny front garden, and busy brown hens pursue their important investigations round about the roadway leading to the house. This roadway—which is little more than a lane—runs no farther than the old gray house. Beyond that it becomes a cart-track, growing greener and greener as it nears the sea. Down it journeys little traffic from the village, except on business to the house itself. Traffic, indeed, finds little encouragement to use the roadway, even at its widest and best, for the gates of the level crossing seem permanently closed to let the infrequent trains through. Motors visiting the old manor for the first time wait patiently beside the closed gates for the expected train, only to find no train is expected! When at last they make inquiries at the tiny station near by, they discover that the only porter is having his lunch (or tea, as the case may be) or has gone home for the night.

Breakfast in the old gray house is an especially pleasant affair. Delicious mushrooms grow in the fields leading to the shore and, when they are in season, there is always a tasty dish of them for breakfast. One wonders if mushrooms grew in England in those far-off medieval days, before the stones of the house on the marshes had become mellow with the rain and sunshine of centuries. Did the first owners of the house wander out early in the morning, when the dew still lay on the grass, to search for the tiny white balls nestling in the green fields? Did the men-folk go a-fishing and the women a-mushrooming, their skirts held high as the skirts of a lady of fashion of the Victorian Age, or of 1931, lest they became drenched by the early morning dew?

But whether or no mushrooms could be found in those early days, the air must have been as sweet and fresh then, as it blew across the Bristol Channel and the marsh-lands where the gray house stood to the moors beyond. And the view from Porlock Hill, across the shining island-dotted sea to the Welsh coast, must have been as beautiful to the first dwellers in the gray stone manor as to the woman who, so many hundred years later, was having her first sight of Exmoor. As beautiful, that is to say, if they too watched the rain clear from the moors and a rainbow rise, seemingly out of the very sea itself, to hang poised in the glistening air, while beyond in the soft yellow light the coast of Wales grew nearer and ever nearer.

New Houses

The echoing sound of hammers,
The scent of broken loam,
The fragrance of resined timber—
Where some one builds a home.

And I, who should be going,
Have always stayed my feet
Wherever a house is lifting
New walls beside a street.

The silver of straight nails flashing,
The gleam of a saw—and there
A sudden new room shaping
Into a happy square—

A square so fraught with promise,
So buoyant with hope—that I
Can scarcely wait for the plaster,
And putty and paint to dry—

Or wait for the last clean sweeping—
For a van at the door—and then—
The things that make new houses,
Homes—to the hearts of men.

—GRACE NOLL CROWELL, in "Silver in the Sun."

Contrast

Sequoian pattern is compressed
Into infinitesimal space,
And yet its image is expressed
In Redwoods' mighty strength and grace.

JEAN ARBAGEN.

Reproduced by Courtesy of the Artist

"Downieville." From the Painting by Frederic M. Grant

THOUGH the Chicago artist, Frederic M. Grant, is famed for his masterly use of brilliant color, his responsiveness to pageantry, and his ability to convey impressions of crowds moving in and out of sunshine, especially against the settings of Italy, China, Japan, Bali and Egypt, at times he spends a summer in California.

A year or so ago, while traveling with friends up to Lake Tahoe in the High Sierras, he was captivated by the pictorial aspect of an old mining town, called Downieville. It is now a sleepy little place of possibly four to five hundred inhabitants; but, in the days of the "Forty-niners," it was a busy center for five thousand or more men who dug the shining metal from its surrounding acres.

The scene of the drama and tragedy of those days is still laid as it used to be; but the old-fashioned hostelries are falling to decay through want of use, and the idlers who lounge in its doorway are no longer fired with ambition. All of this called forth the enthusiasm of Mr. Grant, who requested to be allowed time to paint the place upon his return from Tahoe. Accordingly his materials were shipped there and the painting, "Downieville," was made with the artist's imagination playing about the fact that, somewhere in this historically glamorous "gold belt," his own grandfather had unearthed his share of the glittering treasure. He knew that some of his education resulted from that search, recalling the tales which regaled his boyhood days, although he had no information as to where the older man had staked his claim.

The painting finished Mr. Grant went his way, only to learn later that, just where he had set up his easel, his "granddad" had spent his playtime hours, while accumulating his yellow nuggets in the days when Downieville was thronged.

The canvas, aside from its background of romance, is of interest as a piece of painting, for it exhibits its maker's power of workmanship and, as a result, has found its place in important exhibitions of the fine arts.

Dieu infini est bon

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARTOUT, d'un bout à l'autre des Écritures, Dieu est reconnu comme étant le bien. Parfois ce terme "bien," appliqué à la divinité, se rapporte à une qualité divine; ou bien encore ce seul Dieu, ou Entendement infini, est désigné comme étant bon dans le sens d'entité infinie, ou substance. Le Psalmiste dit: "Je célébrerai ton nom, ô Éternel; car tu es bon." Et ces louanges furent peut-être appliquées au nom de la Divinité en tant qu'indication du caractère divin. A bien des pages de l'Écriture sainte le mot "nom" veut dire individualité, plutôt qu'une simple appellation, ou terme employé à des fins d'identification.

En Science Chrétienne, on parle souvent de Dieu comme étant bon dans le sens du caractère divin, qui, étant entièrement bon, est le bien infini, en quoi nulle qualité ou caractère opposé ne peut exister. Dans cette Science de la Chrétienté, donc, le terme "bien infini," en tant que s'appliquant à la Divinité, veut dire exactement ce qu'il déclare. Cet aspect nous aide à mieux comprendre et à apprécier le caractère divin en ce sens particulier, comme étant bon et la seule source de toute bonté véritable. Au jeune homme qui s'adressait à lui, disant: "Maître," Jésus répondit: "Pourquoi m'appelles-tu bon? Il n'y a qu'un seul bon: c'est Dieu." Les étudiants de cette Science, s'élevant au-dessus du sens personnel du bien, sens que le Maître a répudié, apprennent de plus en plus à penser au bien—au bien réel, spirituel—comme étant Dieu. Ainsi donc, pensant à un seul Dieu comme étant bon, ils pensent d'une manière correspondante au bien divin comme étant Dieu.

Dans son œuvre splendide, intitulée *Miscellaneous Writings* Mary Baker Eddy, traitant du caractère de la Divinité, écrit ces simples mots: "Que l'on cherche le terme Anglo-Saxon pour Dieu et l'on trouvera le bien, alors définissons le bien par Dieu et vous trouverez que le bien est l'omnipotence, qui remplit tout l'espace, étant omniprésente; ainsi il ne reste ni place ni pouvoir pour ce qui est mal."

Accepter ce conseil nous conduit, toujours plus en avant et plus haut, à reconnaître et à soutenir ce fait scientifique, que Dieu est toujours infiniment bon—le bien spirituel, pur—et qu'Il est tout pouvoir et toujours présent. L'étudiant qui s'en tient à ces faits, enrichit sa pensée et ses démonstrations, et désarme le mal de son prétendu pouvoir. De même celui qui s'imprègne du véritable sens du caractère de la Divinité, et de plus se rend compte qu'en Science l'homme est à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu, celui-là trouve ses pensées ancrées fermement à l'intelligence pure, à la sagesse. Ainsi donc la santé règne au lieu de la maladie; la force au lieu de la faiblesse; la bonne humeur et le courage au lieu de la dépression; et nous éprouvons le succès plutôt que la faillite.

A ce sujet Mrs. Eddy nous donne cette définition à la page 587 du Glossaire dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, définition qui, acceptée et utilisée, se trouvera être une juste louange du caractère de la Divinité et une inspiration pour la pensée: "LE BIEN. Dieu; Esprit; omnipotence; omniscience; omniprésence; omni-action." Alors qu'on contemple l'infinitude et la puissance de Dieu ainsi définie on peut bien se demander: Que peut-il donc y avoir au mal, à la matière, ou à l'erreur de quelque sorte que ce soit? Quelle peut donc être la place des mauvaises croyances dans le bien infini qui est Dieu?

Une étude raisonnable de la Science Chrétienne doit révéler la nature de la Divinité, et rendre familier ce seul Dieu, qui est Amour. Ainsi s'accomplissent ces mots du prophète Jérémie: "Que celui qui se glorifie, se glorifie de ce qu'Il a de l'intelligence et de ce qu'il me connaît, moi, l'Éternel, qui exerce la miséricorde, le droit et la justice sur la terre . . . , dit l'Éternel." Cette étude amène la transformation de la pensée et le progrès vers le ciel; c'est-à-dire l'expérience du ciel dès maintenant. Ce qui veut dire, rejeter la vieille nature matérielle pour cette nouvelle nature par la compréhension du caractère déifique, par quoi en Science Chrétienne la pensée devient semblable à Dieu, exprimant Sa bonté en sagesse, vérité et amour, ainsi que nous l'enseigna le Christ-Jésus.

De cette transformation du résultat dans la compréhension du caractère de Dieu en tant que bien infini, Mrs. Eddy a écrit (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 15): "Quelle pensée, éclairée par la lumière de la foi! Que les mortels puissent déposer le 'vieil homme,' alors que l'homme apparaît à l'image du bien infini que nous nommons Dieu, et que toute l'ampleur de la stature de l'homme apparaisse, révélée par le Christ."

En vérité, nombreux sont ceux, qui, dans les enseignements de la théologie traditionnelle, n'ayant jamais obtenu une conception satisfaisante de la nature de la Divinité, ont embrassé la Science Chrétienne en découvrant que le nom déifique Dieu tire son origine de "bon" et que le bien—le bien infini, divin—représente le nom ou caractère de la Divinité, d'où notre plus haut sens humain du bien tire sa nature et son influence.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Third Cousins

Over a bowl of brose two cronies, Dave and Wull, endeavored to disentangle the roots in the family tree. In Scotland that used to be a favorite sport, back in the hills. And when the evening shadows of the mountains disappeared under the darkening sky, the game began in earnest.

"I'm third cousin to you, Wull," said Dave, "through, through . . ."

"Let's see. My mither, Helen Webster, was daughter of Lizzie Wright (Christian name) and as my granny used to tell me there wis a branch o' the family married into the Macfarlanes. Now Andra Macfarlane was married twice, and his son by the first wife, John, went through college and became a professor. John was first cousin tae the Simpsons. So there. . . ." Here Dave brought his fist down on the table with a thump that made the deal shake, thereby signifying that the point was clear beyond dispute. At the same time his face lit up with the light that bespeaks triumph.

Not so his friend's. With his eyebrows knit into a confused expression, Wull uttered a confession and a query:

"I lost ye at the crossroads, Dave. Are ye sure ye took the richt turning? Where does John come in?"

"I told ye he wis a cousin tae the Simpsons."

"Then where do I come in?"

"That's what I'm tellin' ye, man. You're a third cousin tae me. An' the very people you're inquirin' aboot, the Simpsons, are a' in America now, growin' oranges and motorin' around like lords and ladies. Have ye heard from yer freends in the States?"

"No, Dave, they've nae time to write across the water. They're ha-ein' a grand time, a' the time, rinnin' around here and there."

And so the conversation drifts on the tide of supposition mixed with fact. The sky is black, pierced with jewels. The night is deep when Wull, with a friendly "Guid Nicht," takes his departure down the road and across the thicket. Here he steps over a low wall, short circuiting the gate, and enters the humble dwelling that has known generations of his family, turning the question over in his thoughts—"How many stages must a man be removed before he ceases to be a third cousin?"

Infinite God is Good

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THROUGHOUT the Scriptures God is recognized as being good. Sometimes Deity is called good as in reference to a divine quality; then again this one God, or infinite Mind, is referred to as being good in the sense of an infinite entity or substance. The Psalmist said, "I will praise thy name, O Lord; for it is good." This declaration of praise may thus have referred to the name of Deity as an indication of the divine character. In many places in Holy Writ the word "name" means individuality, rather than a mere appellation or a term used for identification.

In Christian Science, God is often referred to as being good in the sense of the divine character, which, being wholly good, is infinite good, in which no opposite quality or character can exist. In this Science of Christianity the term "infinite good," therefore, as applied to Deity, means exactly what it declares. This view helps one better to understand and appreciate the divine character in the one particular sense of being good and the one source of all genuine goodness. To the young man who addressed him as "Good Master," Jesus said, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." Students of this Science, rising above the personal sense of good which the Master repudiated, learn more and more to think of good—real, spiritual good—as being God. So, thinking of the one God as being good, they correspondingly think of divine good as God.

In her wonderful book entitled "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy writes of the character of Deity in these simple words (pp. 13, 14): "Seek the Anglo-Saxon term for God, and you will find it to be good; then define good as God, and you will find that good is omnipotence, has all power; it fills all space, being omnipresent; hence, there is neither place nor power left for evil."

The acceptance of this advice leads thought onward and upward to recognize and to hold to the scientific fact that God is always infinite good—pure, spiritual good—and that He is all-power and always present. Holding to these facts enriches the student in thought and demonstration; and it disarms evil of its pretended power. As one thus imbibes a right sense of the character of Deity, and further realizes that, in Science, man is the image and likeness of God, he finds his thought anchored in pure intelligence, in wisdom. Thus health reigns in place of disease, strength instead of weakness, good cheer and courage in place of depression; and success rather than failure is experienced.

In this connection the following definition given by Mrs. Eddy in the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587), accepted and utilized, will prove to be a just praise of the character of Deity and an elevator of thought: "Good, God; Spirit; omnipotence; omniscience; omnipresence; omni-action." As one contemplates the infinitude and might of God as thus defined, he may well ask himself, What, then, can there be to evil, matter, or error of any kind? What place can false beliefs have in the infinite good which is God?

A reasonable study of Christian Science must unfold the nature of Deity and make one acquainted with this one God, who is Love. It fulfills the word voiced through Jeremiah, "Let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the Lord which exercise lovingkindness, judgment, and righteousness, in the earth . . . saith the Lord." This study leads on to the transformation of thought and progress heavenward; that is, to the experiencing of heaven here and now. It means casting off the old material nature and putting on the new through the understanding of the deific character, whereby in Christian Science thought becomes Godlike, expressing His goodness in the ways of wisdom, truth, and love, as taught by Christ Jesus.

Of the transforming result of understanding the character of God as infinite good, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 15), "What a faith-lighted thought is this! that mortals can lay off the 'old man,' until man is found to be the image of the infinite good that we name God, and the fulness of the stature of man in Christ appears."

Not a few, indeed, who had never obtained through the teachings of traditional theology a satisfactory concept of the nature of Deity have been won to the acceptance of Christian Science upon discovering that the deific name, God, originated in the word "good," and that good—infinite divine good—represents the name or character of Deity, from which our highest human sense of good borrows its nature and influence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Summer Tanager

"Better come here!" he says, among the leaves,
"Better come here!" up where the branches sway,
His delicate, high, insistent speech he weaves
Among the green hours of the summer day.
A hundred times I catch his gay suggestion
For one glimpse of his bosom's rosy glow—
That glow that sends dim memories back, to question
Old gardens bright with zinnias in a row.

They say, O free-born, that you only call
Your green-gold mate, your splendor-dusted love,
Nor dream of wistful, groundling me, at all,
Smiling and peering for you, there above!
I know you taunt me, Brother, for my good:
"Better come here!"—How gladly, if I could!

—KARLE WILSON BAKER, in "Dreamers on Horseback."

Chan Lee's Leisure

Of course, I had seen Chan Lee before. Of course! He does my shirts, "mending free." He used to dress in a sort of Chinese-American costume, arranged in impartially alternated layers: American hair-cut, Chinese blouse, American trousers, Chinese slippers. He swung, pendulum-like, from the meticulous dispersing of small wrinkles to the meticulous dispensing of small change. If anyone had inquired into my notion of how Chan Lee spent his leisure hours, I should probably have answered that he had none.

But I would have been wrong. It was one Sunday afternoon that I discovered how wrong I was. The park was at its full height of spring bloom. A magnolia, here and there, was still clinging to some of its petals. The tulips were tall in stately gayety. The rock garden was glowing with yellow pansies and primulas, tempered but vivified by the blue of forget-me-not and the lavender of violas.

Down the pathway came a small dapper figure, dressed in proper fashion for a leisurely afternoon. Brown and white striped flannel trousers were topped by a brown coat. A tie of greenish-blue was flecked with brown, like a blue-jay's egg. White shoes and a panama hat were brown trimmed. A yellow-brown face was amazingly radiant, as the immaculate figure wandered from one flower grouping to another. Could it be?—it was—Chan Lee!

He stood for a long time, watching the antics of the goldfish and the prismatic play of lights upon the fountain. Last of all, he turned his face toward the rock garden. Here, permissibly, he left the path. He selected a spot facing the garden, with a great bed of variegated Darwins on the left and a mass of Prince of Orange to the right. He drew a handkerchief from his pocket, shook it out by two corners deftly, and placed it on the grass. Then, carefully, he seated himself on the square of snowy linen.

Presently, he plunged his hand in his pocket and pulled out a handful of corn. He made a little clucking sound with his tongue, as he scattered the corn about him. In almost no time at all the pigeons came, and he was the cause and the center of busy, contented murmurs. He put corn on his shoulders and arms, held it out in his hands, and soon the pigeons were fluttering down upon him, making soft breezes touch his beaming brown face. It was clear that this was not Chan Lee's first visit to the park.

People passing by stopped to laugh and chat a bit. Chan Lee answered them happily, freely, mingling his broken English with the cooing of the pigeons.

Chan Lee did have leisure; and what is more, he knew what to do with it. I realized that now I had really seen Chan Lee.

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'Heroic Work in Turkey'

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN NO country has the educational movement been more heroic than in Turkey. An incident in Istanbul three years ago threw the movement into true perspective for me. Turning down a narrow back street confined between the side of an old mosque and a tottering garden wall, I faced a typical old Turkish house, its lower windows barred and latticed. But the upper windows were open, and within I saw the heads and shoulders of a class of primary boys and girls and in front of them, dressed in black, a girl who looked scarcely 20 years old. Her fresh youthful voice echoed strangely against the moldy walls of the ancient mosque. This was my first real glimpse of the New Education in Turkey.

What I saw was something to provoke wonder. The schools of Old Turkey had been intimately associated with the mosques. Boys alone were the pupils, a turbaned hodja (Moslem religious teacher) the instructor. Memorization of the Koran was the basis of all teaching, although in more recent times the curriculum had been greatly elaborated in a few schools. The school in the second story of the house bespoke a revolution in ideal and method. The class met across the street from the mosque; the school was secular. Girls sat among the boys; it was coeducational. And perhaps most surprising of all was the young woman teacher who dared to lift her voice as one freed from male domination and capable of leading the young.

In the Turkey of the Sultans the boys of the better families had held out to them only two honorable careers, either to be officers in the army or navy or members of the Government's civil service. Turkey the Republic, on the other hand, occupied not with ruling subject races but developing its own people, needed and still needs lawyers, professors, doctors, engineers, trained business men, skilled laborers and agriculturalists. Under the happiest conditions schools could not turn out trained men and women fast enough. Proud of their new strength, the Nationalist leaders did not wish to call upon the foreign schools of standing which had long been prospering within their territory.

Looked Outside for Help

The New Turkey turned outside to Europe and America for guidance and inspiration. From Europe the authorities called two educators of note to advise in a plan for professional schools. From America they chose John Dewey to assist them in formulating a general program. During six weeks Professor Dewey labored to adapt American conceptions of education to Oriental conditions. As a result the name of this famed educationist and his "Democracy and Education" are both familiar to Turkish teachers.

Upon the advice of these authorities all normal and secondary schools (high schools) were immediately made financially dependent upon the national government; special normal training for teachers made obligatory; and the old mosque or parochial schools abolished. The new Ministry of Education at Angora, capital of Republican Turkey, hastened to open schools in all parts of the country and to make them so far as possible public in opportunity and maintenance.

In the secondary as well as in the primary schools the boys have more opportunities for education than girls. Out of the 19 such schools offering a six-year course, four are for girls, and of the 71 junior schools which have a shorter course, only 10 are for girls. The Government recently gave out the following figures pertaining to all secondary schools:

	No. of No.	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
Govt. secondary schools	90	1,314	17,399
Foreign secondary schools	38	679	3,173
Private secondary schools	23	359	7,663
	151	2,352	28,235

The professional or technical secondary schools are perhaps more interesting and better reveal the effort which Turkey is making to equip students for the new walks of life which the Republic has opened to them. Most of these schools take their students directly from the elementary schools.

Five commercial schools enroll more than 500 pupils, one-tenth of whom are girls. That small percentage of girls is hardly worth noting unless one knows that previous to 1922 the number of Turkish women working in commercial houses could probably have been easily numbered on the fingers of one hand. For a Turkish woman to work in an office or as a clerk in a store was against the rigid dictates of religion and custom. Now, however, the Government assures the graduates of its schools positions by compelling all business enterprises, whether Turkish or not, to hire a fixed percentage.

Six agricultural schools are preparing 400 boys to cultivate the land intelligently and use machinery wherever possible. Two hundred students, 20 of whom are girls, are studying the silk industry. Seventeen trade schools, some of them housed in the old palaces about Istanbul, have more than 2500 students. Two of these schools are coeducational and four are for girls only.

Girls' Trade School

The Ismet Pasha Kiz Institüsü (General Ismet's Girls' Institute), one of these trade schools, has recently moved into a pretentious modern building at Angora, where it offers a five-year general course and such special courses as dressmaking, hatmaking (up to this time Turkish women have never worn hats; instead they have covered their heads with dainty scarfs), sewing, domestic science, infant care, bookkeeping, typewriting. A French woman is directoress; French women teach the dressmaking and hatmaking; a Belgian woman directs the domestic science department and a German woman instructs in the modern technique of infant care. So popular are the courses that 400 additional students follow them in a night school.

Two preparatory schools for engineers enroll 151 students, and among them are five girls. Even more specialized schools prepare small numbers to work on the railways, in the post offices, and in the government departments of health, justice and finance. Enrollment in all is increasing.

No less significant than the secondary schools, although numerically not as conspicuous, are the normal schools. Twenty-three of these schools (15 for boys with 2937 pupils and eight for girls with 2036 pupils) prepare teachers for the primary schools.

During their training the Government gives to all normal school pupils their board and room and a small allowance for spending money. In return each student promises to teach for eight years after graduation wherever the Ministry of Education shall designate. The "wherever" will probably be some primitive village of central Anatolia not entirely to the liking of a city-bred girl. There she may hope to receive a salary of no more than 50 liras ($25 or less) a month.

The school at Tchopa in Istanbul gives the girls, besides the regular courses offered elsewhere in such schools, instruction in ethics, cooking and gymnastics. For three years the Government employed an American teacher to give the cooking lessons. Swedish gymnasts teach physical education. Turkish children have never known many games; hence all the prospective teachers are urged to take up some sport, and tennis, an entirely new one, is offered to them.

To train teachers to go into the small primitive Anatolian villages is a special task; hence the Ministry of Education has wisely established two normal schools for boys with the sole purpose of training what Americans of another day called "village schoolmasters." A visit to one of these schools at Zindjedere takes one to the very battle front of the war against illiteracy and ignorance.

An Interesting Visit

Who would expect amid such elemental life to hear an enthusiastic teacher talk of John Dewey and the New Education? An American friend who had long lived in the vicinity took me to the school. It was visiting day. Fathers, mothers, little brothers and tiny sisters, all dressed in their best, sat about a large ping pong table in the reception room. Respectful, they talked with hushed voices to a dark complexioned little man with flashing black eyes and a cordial smile who spoke to one after another. Murad Bey, the director, spoke vigorously, as we plied him with questions. Every door in his school was open to us; we must see all that was there.

Murad Bey guided us to bare but immaculate dormitories where the iron beds were ranged along the walls with wooden lockers beside them, to a cheery four-bed infirmary (which he carefully explained was seldom used), to an athletic room where soccer suits and tennis rackets hung in neat rows, and to a large pleasant dining room. In the latter the tables were attractively set for lunch.

The director bubbled over with enthusiastic good humor and pride in his work. It was enough that we were sincerely curious and interested; he patiently explained each detail. Among other things we learned that the school's allowance from the Government was small, and therefore all of the improvements were the work of teachers and students. That fitted in with Murad Bey's method, which was to teach the boys to originate what they needed by putting their hands to what they found about them.

A miniature bowling alley, which looked as if it might have just come from an American factory, stood in the lower hall. Some of the students had finished it the day before. In one room such work of the students as could be assembled was on exhibition. On shelves along two walls were model airplanes, automobiles, boats, ferris wheels, derricks, cranes, houses, furniture—all made from the limited variety of materials which the village could supply. Large maps of the continents hung upon the walls, and below them on the floor were meticulously modeled relief maps of Africa, Anatolia, Cairo and the Bosporus.

In order to stimulate interest in the world outside of Turkey, Murad Bey had hung the flags of all countries about this same room. And among the pictures on the walls I was surprised to find a series of photographs illustrating the work of the experimental schools in Russia, Holland, Germany, and Austria.

Murad Bey saved his most cherished exhibit to the end. It began in the kitchen, where an old 1000-gallon gasoline tank hung above the stove and was connected to a handmade water front at the side of the fire. Pipes led us to the other end of the exhibit in an adjoining room. There I saw something which I had never seen in a Turkish house or school before—shower baths and wash basins supplied with running hot and cold water. The school had done all of the work of installation and had made or improvised most of the fixtures. For the sake of perspective it is well to remind the reader that the mysteries of modern plumbing are almost unknown in Turkey.

The opportunities which lie open to Turkish children in the elementary, secondary, normal and special schools are even yet startlingly new to the older generation. Fathers and mothers look with respectful wonder at these modern new schools. The one great institution of higher learning, however, has not had to break as much new ground, for it was founded in the middle of the last century.

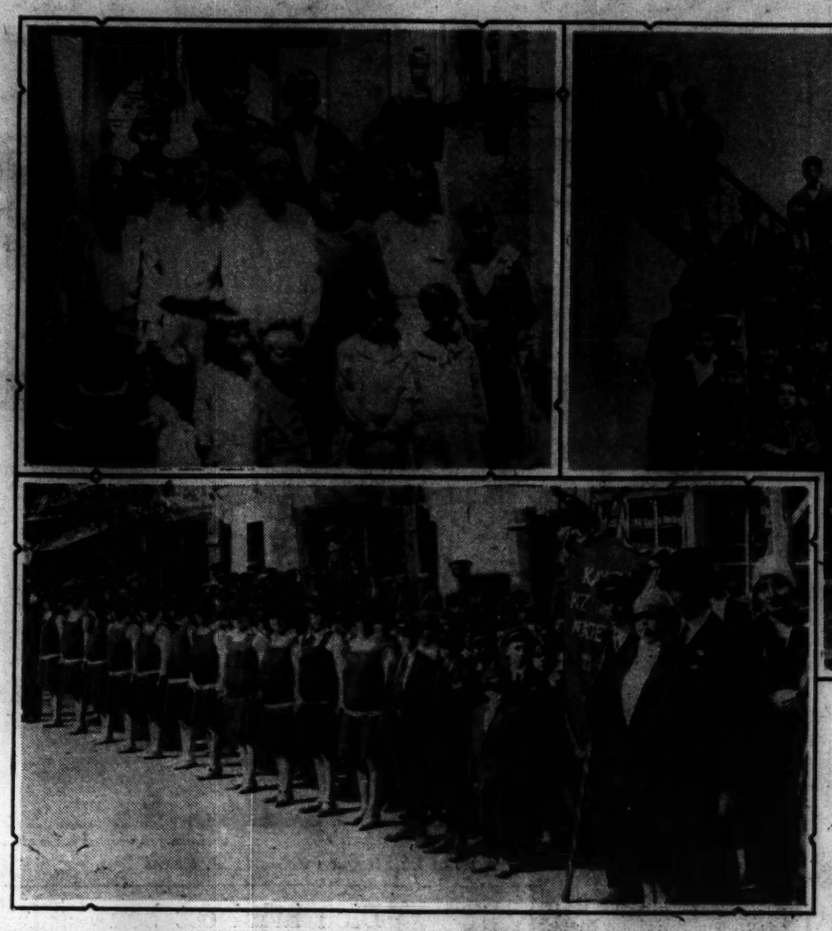
Housed in War Office

The University of Istanbul with its major schools of science, medicine, law, theology, literature and philosophy and 15 minor schools had a registration of 3666 students in 1927-1928. Near 1000 of that number were women. One can hope that it is more than a symbol that the central body of the university meets in the buildings which formerly housed the Ministry of War.

Dr. Hassan Halet Bey, who took his degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is now teaching electrical engineering at the university, took me one day to visit his laboratory in the ground floor rooms of an old palace. The German branch of the General Electric Company had just finished installing the latest equipment for the students' experiments. Across the hall the mechanical engineering department was busy setting up more new machinery from Europe. The latest mechanisms appeared to be bold anachronisms within the shabby walls of the decrepit palace.

Each year the Ministry of Education selects by competitive examinations a number of secondary school graduates to go to Europe or America for advanced study. Some years as many as 70 may be selected and sent. All of their expenses are borne by the Government. The first year that they are away these privileged students perfect themselves in the language of the people among whom they are studying. Some of them remain abroad for five or six years. Government inspectors keep in touch with these students and report to the authorities and to their parents upon their work and conduct. When they return these specially trained men and women are expected to repay their Government by teaching in the advanced secondary schools or in the university. Some may free themselves from obligation by writing a book in the field of their chosen study.

Noteworthy as is the work of the university and the lower schools, it is neither spectacular nor revolutionary to the eyes of the outside world. But the story of how in less than a year Turkey taught herself a new written language is both revolutionary and spectacular. But Monitor readers already know this story. E. L. B. C.



The New Turkey Turned to John Dewey and America for Progressive Ideals in Education. Memorizing of the Koran Has Now Given Place to the Discovery and Training of Individual Abilities. Girls as Well as Boys May Take Advantage of These New Opportunities, and Young Teachers Are Being Taught Modern Methods in Normal Courses So They May Go Into the Village Schools. In a Land Where Until a Few Years Ago Literacy Was Comparatively Rare, the Present Activity and Development of the Schools Is Dramatic and Amazing.

'Beautiful' or 'Beautifully'?

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHILE Mary sings beautifully—according to the rules that govern correct usage—why is it that she looks beautiful, rather than beautifully? That is, why does the verb sing take the adverb, while the verb look is followed by the adjective?

Consider the sentence: She is beautiful. No one would think of using the adverb beautifully after the verb is or after any other form of be, such as am, are, was, were, has been, have been, etc. We see that the function of is in the sentence given is simply to link the subject, Mary, with the adjective beautiful, which evidently describes Mary. In fact, the verb be with all its forms is sometimes called a linking verb.

Now, there are certain other verbs that are used to perform this linking function, connecting the subject of the sentence with an adjective describing or a noun referring to that subject. Such verbs are: look, seem, taste, smell, feel, become, and some others. It is not necessary to memorize a list of them in order to be sure when to use the adjective instead of the adverb which accompanies most verbs. If in doubt, try the simple expedient of substituting for the verb in your sentence some form of the verb be. If this substitution "makes sense" followed by an adjective, the adjective should be your choice. To illustrate:

That sherbet tastes (is) delicious.
They never felt (were) so enthusiastic before.
That sentence sounds (is) queer.
He remained (was) steadfast throughout the years.
He has become (is) more observant.
She stood (was) immovable.
The plan will prove (be) successful, we hope.
How spicy those carnations smell (are).

In the following sentences, note the difference in usage when such verbs as those mentioned above are used as linking verbs and when they are not. As linking verbs they are followed by adjectives; when used otherwise, by adverbs. And note that as linking verbs, some form of *be* may be substituted without seriously impairing the meaning.

With Adjectives

She looked kind.
It tasted sweet.
They proved faithful.
She is growing tall.
He feels confident.

With Adverbs

She looked kindly at me.
He tasted it doubtfully.
They proved it incontrovertibly.
She is growing rapidly.
He feels the honor deeply.

The New Salesmanship

By GEORGE H. READ

Sales and Advertising Counselor, Chicago

22—When Pressure Is Service

THE last two of the three reasons given in the preceding article which make the closing of sales difficult might be briefly stated as follows:

Over-pressure closing
Under-pressure closing.

As between the two, there are perhaps as many salesmen who err in the one direction as in the other. But the strong opposition that is developing, both with companies employing salesmen and with the consuming public, to the "high pressure" kind of salesmanship is helping to do away with some of the evils of that practice. However, many who object to that kind of selling are quite prone to indulge or encourage the form of salesmanship which is classified above as under-pressure closing.

The errors of high-pressure closing cannot be corrected by going to the other extreme. Buyers are not going to implore salesmen to accept big orders for merchandise just because those salesmen refrain from high-pressure tactics. Good salesmanship is more than refusal to indulge in evil practices. It requires generous and active indulgence in right efforts. And one very important right practice is to furnish prospects with every logical reason why they should buy something which the salesman sincerely believes would be beneficial to them.

The salesman who fails to convince a prospective customer of the wisdom of making a purchase that would be advantageous to that cusomer is guilty of not working in the best interests of his prospect. Thousands of men today deplore the fact that the salesmen who sold them only a few thousand dollars worth of life insurance when the premiums were small did not work more persistently to show them the benefits that would accrue to them in later years from larger investments of that character. The same can be said of many men and women who have had unusual real estate, industrial or other attractive investment opportunities presented in such an ineffective, forceless, apologetic manner that they were not induced to make as large investments as they might well have afforded.

One very common mistake of a salesman is to judge the prospect's buying desires and buying abilities by his own. The ownership of a high-priced automobile, or membership in an exclusive golf club, or wearing expensive clothing might be a foolish extravagance on the part of a salesman having a modest income. But the person to whom he has an opportunity to sell such luxuries may have fancies and finances which would make him or her dissatisfied with anything but the very best that is available, even though that prospective customer may seem quite undecided as to the action to take.

With many people it is a difficult thing to make a decision, particularly a decision which involves the investment of money. A salesman needs the vision, the courage and the ability to press, persistently but pleasantly, the merits of his proposition until he closes the kind of sale which he conscientiously believes to be the best that could be made, both for the buyer and the seller. Only in thus doing can he rightfully feel that he is rendering his customer and his company the service that is due them.

"The New Salesmanship," as conceived in this series of 26 articles is that form of selling which recognizes that service and ideas are the things to be sold rather than goods or merchandise, and that, therefore, everyone is a salesman, regardless of occupation.

NEXT TUESDAY—"WHEN AND HOW TO QUOTE PRICES"

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City Playgrounds vs. Destructiveness

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Amsterdam, Netherlands

H. Klaren, a big-hearted man of the so-called working classes, who wanted to bring joy and fun in safe and clean surroundings into the lives of Amsterdam children, started the playground movement. In 30 years it has grown into an organization with branches all over the country, and comprising 96 separate societies, with a total membership of 30,000 families.

Recently the efforts of the different local playground societies which cater for the mental and physical education of the children after school, were coördinated by the founding of a National Union of Playground Societies. The children are organized in clubs in their local society and are taught, by their "leaders," all kinds of handiwork including wood carving, drawing, froebel, needlework, singing, gymnastics, music, etc. Moreover there is a "story-telling center," which organizes story-telling evenings and lantern-view evenings. It has been proved that the growth of the playground movement has greatly diminished juvenile destructiveness, and accordingly the municipalities are taking an active interest in the movement in granting subsidies and other facilities.

The work of the school gardens has also flown high in recent years so that at present these gardens in the Netherlands cover a total of 100 acres, giving to 12,000 children the opportunity to work in their "own" garden. Over 30 municipalities and two provinces are subsidizing this special section of juvenile education.

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TRADING LAGS IN NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Wall Street Awaits Report on Steel Corp. Meeting—Undertone Good

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—A partial moratorium seemed to be in effect in the stock market today, where prices maintained a fairly good undertone, despite the state of speculative torpor.

With U. S. Steel's dividend and earnings announcement due after the close, traders were content to mark time. Trading dragged along at yesterday's pace, which was the slowest in nearly seven years, even though the volume of listed stock has more than tripled in that period.

U. S. Steel common moved narrowly. A few chemical, chain store and miscellaneous industrial issues moved up a point or two, including Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, General Electric, Safeway, Penney, Woolworth, Sears, Kroger, Chrysler, Electric Autolite, Eastman, Johns-Manville, Byers, Westinghouse, McKeesport and Standard of New Jersey.

Some of the motion picture issues also advanced, Universal preferred selling more than 4. There were a few soft spots, however. Auburn lost a few points more, and Childs dropped more than 2 to a new low.

The railroad earnings statements for June, which have been pouring in in considerable numbers, still appear to make a little better comparison with 1930 than May did. But the improvement appears to have been largely at the expense of equipment costs. New York Central's returns continue disappointing.

German Bonds Advance

Trading in bonds was quiet today and the market as a whole lacked a definite trend.

German issues featured the foreign group by their strength and they were more active than most other bonds, although the turnover in them was more moderate than during their recent weakness. The 5½s of 1965 and the 7s of 1949 of the National Government and the 6s of October, 1960 of the Central Agricultural Bank were from 2 to 3 points higher most of the time than yesterday's closing prices.

Argentine 6s of May, 1961, Brazilian 6½s of 1926-27, and Norwegian 6s made varying gains. Chilean issues continued to recede. The 6s of 1960 dropped several points on a few sales.

Loans of the United States Government were again dull without a definite trend.

Industrial bonds were steady or higher as a rule, but trading in them was less active than in the public utility or rail issues. Fluctuations among rail and utility bonds were mixed.

Stock - privilege bonds fluctuated back and forth with the corresponding stocks.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 28	Last July 27
14¼	3½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
23½	11¼	1	Adams Express	400	14½	14¼	14½	14¼
103⅜	70⅝	3	Air Reduction	400	76⅛	75¼	75⅞	..
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	3000	18⅝	18	18⅜	18⅝
13⅜	4¼	..	Alleghany Corp	1300	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
59½	20⅛	3½	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	22¼	22¼	22½	..
39	15	3½	Allegh pf ww XL	100	19½	19½	19½	18
182¾	102¾	6‡	Allied Chem	2100	115¾	114¼	115⅜	113
23	13½	2	Amerada	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18½
62¾	34⅜	3†	Am Bank Note	200	39	39	39	39
66¼	54	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	62¼	61¾	61¾	63
4⅜	1⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	3	3	3	..
17⅞	7	..	Am Beet Sug pf	50	10½	10½	10½	..
38	25½	2.40	Am Brake S&F	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	28⅝
12⅜	5⅝	..	Am Brown Boveri	100	9	8	8	..
72	31	7	Am Br Bov pf	10	60	60	60	62½
129¾	92¼	8†	Am Can	14700	99⅜	98¼	99¼	98⅜
38⅜	14	7	Am Car & Fdry	300	19	17⅝	18	17½
90	58¼	7	Am Car & F pf	10	61	61	61	61¼
48⅝	38¼	3†	Am Chicle	200	43½	43	43	..
33⅛	18½	..	Am European	400	21½	20⅝	21⅛	20⅛
81⅜	21¼	..	Am & For Pow	9200	28⅝	28	28¼	28
31⅝	18¼	3	Am Ice	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
26	9¼	..	Am International	200	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14⅜
30⅜	13⅛	1	Am Locomotive	100	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	..
7	2	..	Am Mach & Met	800	4⅜	3¾	4	3⅛
5⅞	3	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	3	2¾	3	..
323⅛	8⅛	..	Am Metal	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	12⅜
39⅞	6	..	Am Nat Gas pf	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅛
64⅛	30⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	400	35½	35⅜	35½	35
102	88	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	90	90	90	89¾
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	200	13¾	13	13¾	13
57⅜	15⅞	..	Am Rolling Mill	500	31	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝
66	45	5	Am Safety Razor	400	50½	50¼	50½	50¼
58½	24⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref	700	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛
102¾	33½	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	92	92	92	..
138½	117⅜	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	127⅛	127⅛	127⅜	..
4½	1	..	Am Solvents & C	3300	1⅜	1	1⅛	1⅛
11⅞	2¼	..	Am Solvents pf	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
31⅛	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	300	16½	16	16¼	..
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	100	56	56	56	..
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	9500	176	175⅛	175⅞	176⅛
80¾	40⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	300	48½	48⅜	58⅜	57¾
11⅞	8¼	..	Am Woolen	3700	8¾	8	8⅜	7⅝
39⅛	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	3600	37	34⅜	37	38½
43¾	18⅜	1½	Anaconda Cop	2500	28⅜	25¼	25⅜	25⅝
36	19½	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	21½	21	21½	..
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	500	2	2	2	2
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
25⅞	5¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	..
29⅜	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
203⅜	132¾	10	Atchison T & SF	1300	159¾	156	159¾	155½
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	200	105½	105½	105½	105
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	900	15½	15⅜	15½	15¼
293½	201½	4‡	Auburn Auto	6400	148	141¾	148	146
28	18⅜	3	Austin Nichols A	20	23½	25¼	25½	..
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	..	..	1½	1½	2

—B—

104½	70	7	Baldwin Loco pf	40	75½	75	75	75¼
87⅜	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	200	52⅜	52	52½	52¼
14½	5¾	1	Barnsdall A	2500	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8½
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	58½	58½	58½	..
80¾	75½	4.13	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	75½	75⅜	75⅜	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	1300	20⅝	20½	20¾	20¼
70⅜	38½	4	Bethlehem Steel	7800	41⅞	41½	41¾	42¼
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	900	34¾	34	34	33¾
76½	47	3†	Borden	1800	58⅛	58	58⅞	58
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	1200	19½	19	19½	19¼
2⅜	1¼	..	Botany Mills A pf	500	2¼	1½	2¼	1½
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	2600	13⅞	13	13⅜	13¼
69⅝	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	100	59	59	59	58½
94¼	58⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	92⅜	92	92	..
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	45	45	45	45½
15	8	..	Brunswick Balke	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	400	6¼	6	6	6½
20⅞	11¾	1	Bucyrus Erie	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
34⅞	20½	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	20¾	20½	20½	21¼
23	8½	..	Bullard	100	10½	10½	10½	..
13¾	10⅛	1	Burrough Add	200	23¼	22¼	23½	..
20⅜	9	..	Buptterick	400	12	11⅞	12	11¾
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	3500	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝

—C—

13⅜	10¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	½	½	½	..
16⅝	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	600	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	..
43⅜	23½	..	Calumet & Ariz	100	37½	37½	37½	38
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	200	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
45⅜	24⅛	1¼	CanadianPacific	1000	25½	25⅛	25⅜	25½
102	93¾	5	Caro C&O st	5000	98	98	98	98
131½	59½	6	Case Thresh	11200	69¾	67⅜	68¾	68⅞
52½	21⅜	3	Caterpillar Trac	200	24¼	24	24¼	23⅝
37⅝	14	..	Celotex Co pf	100	19	18½	19	19
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
20¼	14	1½	Cerro de Pasco	100	17	17	17	17
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	1900	36	34½	36	34½
2¾	½	..	Chi & Alt	200	½	½	½	⅝
1⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alton pf	400	½	⅜	½	½
7⅞	¾	..	Chi & Gt West	100	6	6	6	6½
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	26	25¾	26	25¾
35	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	20	20	20	20
12¾	10	..	Chickasha Cot O	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
23¾	16½	2.40	Childs Company	700	18¾	18½	17	19
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	4500	23¼	22⅜	23½	22¾
37⅜	30	3.60‡	City Ice & Fuel	100	32	32	32	..
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	200	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
45⅞	33⅜	.25	Columbia Gas	7500	30	29¾	30	29¾
11⅞	6	.56	Col Graph ct	200	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8½
111⅜	55	5†	Columbia Carb	400	71¼	70½	71	69½
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	400	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	400	16⅞	16	16⅞	16
35⅞	20⅝	2	Comm Cred A	400	16⅞	16	16⅞	16
35⅞	30⅝	3	Comm Cred A	100	35	35	35	..
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	24	24	24	23⅞
104	101¼	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	50	101⅝	101½	101½	..
21½	10¼	..	Comm Solvents	1700	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
12	6⅞	.40	Comwith & So	1800	8⅜	8	8¼	8
13½	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	900	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
15	8¾	..	Consol Film Ind	500	8¼	8	8¼	..
18⅞	10¼	2	Consol Film I pf	300	15¾	13¾	14½	13¼
109⅝	82½	4	Consol Gas	6500	93¼	91¾	93¼	92
107	101⅜	5	Consol Gas pf	200	106	106	106	106
8½	3	..	Container A	200	3½	3½	3½	..
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	200	1⅞	1⅜	1¾	1⅞
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	1800	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	49⅛
16⅞	8⅛	1	Cont Dia Fibre	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	41	41	41	39
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
12	5	..	Cont Oil	2000	9	8⅝	9	8¼
86⅜	55⅜	3†	Corn Products	1400	66½	66⅛	66⅛	65¾
8¾	4½	..	Crosley Radio	200	5½	5½	5½	..
63	30⅜	..	Crucible Steel	300	42½	42	42	41½
6⅞	2	..	Crown Zellerback	100	4	4	4	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	5½	5	5½	..
2⅞	¾	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
1½	¼	..	Cuban Dom S	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	400	41	40½	40½	..
100	69	4	Curtis Publishing	600	71½	70⅛	71	..
118¾	112½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	113¾	113¾	113½	114
57⅞	21⅜	..	Curtis-Wright	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

—D—

23	9¾	..	Davison Chem	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	200	56	56	56	56
27⅞	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	600	28	27¾	27¾	27⅞
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	800	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11½
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	22	22	22	22
107	71	4†	Du Pont de Nem	8500	88	86½	87¾	87
124	118¾	6	Du Pont deb	300	123½	123½	123½	123¾

—E—

185¾	118	5†	Eastman Kodak	2800	143	140½	142¼	139
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	1400	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14⅝
69	35½	..	Ettingon S pf	100	55	55	55	..
74⅜	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	400	40¼	40	40	39
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	1300	4½	3⅝	4	..
9⅞	7¾	..	Elect & Mus WI	100	8	8	8	..
60¾	30¼	1	Elec Powe & Lt	8500	38	37¼	38	37½
108¾	92⅜	7	Elec Powe & L pf	200	99½	99½	99½	99⅞
98¼	80	6	El Pow & L 6% pf	300	87⅜	87¼	87¼	..
66	49⅛	5	Elec Stor Battery	500	53⅞	53½	53½	..
44	30	3	Endicott Johnson	100	40	40	40	39⅞
113	102½	7	Endicott John pf	200	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
49	28½	2	Engineers Pub S	100	35½	35½	35½	..
35⅜	27	2½	Equitable Off Sig	200	28	28	28	27⅝
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	2000	21	21	21	..
12¾	5	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	5	5	5	5

—F—

29⅜	14¼	1.60	Fajrbanks Morse	100	14½	14¼	14½	14¼
26	15½	..	Fed Dept Stores	100	22	21¾	21¾	..
49⅞	30	1½†	Fed L & Trac	300	35½	35	35	..
15½	4½	..	Fed Screw W	100	6½	6⅛	6½	..
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	300	14½	14⅜	14½	14⅜
56¼	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Ph F In	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
104	85¼	6½	Filene's pf	20	99½	99½	99½	..
66⅛	50⅛	6	Firestone T & R	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
59	41	2½	Firestone T&R pf	400	63	62½	62½	..
⅞	⅜	..	First Nat Stores	100	57	57	57	56½
3	1	..	Fisk Rubber	100	½	½	½	..
64½	21½	2	Fisk Rub 1pf	20	1½	1½	1½	..
32½	20⅛	.55	Foster-Wheeler	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
38⅜	11⅝	2½	Fourth Nat Inv	100	27	27	27	27
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	100	27	27	27	26½

—G—

60	42	5	Gamewell	20	45¼	45¼	45¼	46¾
2¾	½	..	Gardner Motor	100	½	½	½	½
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	300	59	59	59	59
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	1800	21¾	20	21	21
25⅝	15½	2	Gen Baking	400	21¼	20¾	21¼	20⅛
9⅞	5	..	Gen Bronze	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	5800	41½	40¼	41½	40½
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1200	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11¼
56	43	3	Gen Foods	1800	49¼	48½	49¼	48½
8½	4½	.30	Gen Gas & E A	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
92	75	8	Gen Gas & E 8%	20	71	71	71	..
50	35	3	Gen Mills	400	38¼	38	38	38⅜
100	96	6	Gen Mills pf	100	97	97	97	..
84	31½	3	Gen Motors	11800	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜
103½	75	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	103	102½	103	..
28	10⅝	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	11	11	11	..
76	59½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	64½	64½	64½	..
23	8½	..	Gen Pub Serv	400	12½	12⅜	12½	..
8½	2¾	..	Gen Realty	400	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3¼
57¾	20	3	Gen Refractories	400	34¾	34	34	35
15½	3⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜
38¾	18⅝	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1800	22	21½	21⅞	21⅞
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	8¼	7½	8	8¼
41	17	..	Glidden ppf	90	77½	73½	77¼	74
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	600	28⅝	27⅝	28⅜	27½
117½	104	6	Gold Dust pf	400	113¾	112⅝	113	..
20⅜	8¼	..	Goodrich	100	13	13	13	12½
52⅝	30⅝	3	Goodyear	400	40½	40	40½	39¾
13¾	4⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜
6⅞	2	..	Gould Coupler A	100	2½	2½	2½	..
6½	1¼	..	Graham Paige	100	3	3	3	3½
22⅝	10	1	Grange	100	13½	13½	13¾	14
25½	13	1†	Grand-Sil Stores	200	15½	15½	15½	..
18⅞	10⅝	..	Grand Union	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛
29¾	18¾	2	Granite iCty Sil	500	21	21	21	22
69⅜	43¼	4	Great Nor pf	400	44½	44½	44½	44½
6¾	2⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛

—H—

19⅜	12	1.20	Hall Printing	400	13¾	13½	13½	14¼
94	68	7	Hanna (MA) pf	1000	86	86	86	86
10⅜	4	..	Hartman Corp A	100	5⅜	5¼	5¾	4¼
7⅜	2⅜	..	Hartman Corp B	100	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8	2½	..	Hayes Body	100	3	3	3	3
119½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	8000	116	116	116	116
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	103½	103½	103½	103½
108¾	92⅜	7	Hollander	100	15½	15½	15½	..
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille Her B	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	100	41	41	41	40
14½	6	..	Houston Oil new	30	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
65	58	4	Household Fin pf	400	58¾	58	58¾	58
13⅜	5¾	..	Hupp Motors	100	7	7	7	..

—I—

89	41½	4	Il Central	400	47	46	47	46
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	100	29½	29½	29½	..
182	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	95½	95½	95½	92½
71	39¾	2½	Inland Steel	86	43	43	43	..
11¾	4⅞	..	Inspiration Cop	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞	8¼
12¾	10¼	..	Insuranshare Cel	100	11	11	11	..
⅞	½	..	Insuran Sh pf	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
34	19½	..	Interboro Rap T	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	21
12⅜	6¾	.50	Int Carriers	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
4	1¼	..	Int Combustion	100	3	3	3	2
60⅛	38⅜	2½	Int Harvester	1200	42¼	41¾	41¾	43⅛
71	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	3800	23½	22½	23	23½
73¼	48⅞	..	Int Matesh pf	400	53¼	53⅛	53¼	53
20½	9½	.60	Int Nickel	3100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
42	18	7	Int Paper 7%	100	22½	21½	21½	..
4½	1	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1½	1½	1½	..
43½	18⅛	1	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	21¼	21¼	21⅛	..
58¾	30	1	Int Rys C A pf	10	38½	38½	38½	38½
54	48¼	3	Int Shoe	200	49¼	49	49¼	49¾
38¾	19¾	2	Int Tel & Tel	12200	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¼
21¾	11¾	1	Interstate Dept S	100	14¾	14½	14½	..
87½	68	7	Intrstate DS xw	10	62¼	62¼	62¼	..

—J—

80⅝	40¾	3	Johns Manville	1500	53¾	51½	53¼	51⅝

—K—

3¼	1⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	2	2	2	..
26	9¼	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	10	10	10	10	..
25	8	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	100	10	10	10	..
15½	8	..	Kelvinator Corp	600	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
31½	14⅜	1	Kennecott Cop	1400	16¾	16½	16⅝	16
29	22	1.40	Kresge	200	23½	23½	23½	23½
37⅜	17¼	1.41	Kreuger & Toll	2800	19	18⅜	19	19⅛
33⅝	18	..	Kroger Groc & B	4300	30¾	29¾	30⅛	29⅝

—L—

8⅜	4¼	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
89¾	49¾	3	Lehman Corp	800	53	52¼	53	52½
30⅞	11¼	..	Libbey-Owens F	1300	15½	15	15	15¾
39½	24	1.80	Lily Tulip Cup	200	24¼	24	24	..
53¼	30⅛	6	Liquid Carbonic	600	35	33	35	..
63¾	39⅝	3	Loew's Inc	800	44⅜	44⅛	44½	43¾
6¾	2¾	..	Loft Inc	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
84½	40⅝	2.80‡	Looss-Wiles Biso	100	48	48	48	47½
111	61½	5	Louisville & N	100	75	75	75	..
19	8¼	..	Ludlum Steel	300	12	11¾	12	12

—M—

38	23	2½	McCall Corp	200	32	32	32	31
103½	71⅜	4†	McKeesport Tin	1400	80	78¾	78¾	79
10½	4¼	..	McLellan Stores	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
43½	21½	3	Mack Trucks	1300	33	32	33	31⅝
3¾	..	..	Maracaibo Oil	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
24¼	18¼	1.20	Marine Mid	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
39	12	..	Market St Ry ppf	100	12½	12½	12½	..
32⅝	18½	2	Marlin-Rock	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
10	2	..	Marmon Motor	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
32⅝	23½	2¼	Marshall Field	800	24½	24¾	24¾	24½
31½	17⅝	2	Mathieson Alk	100	22¼	22¼	22½	21½
34⅝	14	3	Maytag pf ww	200	14	14	14	..
20¾	10⅝	..	Mex Seaboard	1400	13½	14⅜	15½	14⅜
16⅜	9¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	700	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
31½	13⅝	3	Midland Steel	200	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
110	104	6	Mil El Lt pf	30	110	110	110	..
14	8¾	..	Min SP SSM pf	100	14	14	14	..
21⅜	10⅞	..	Mohawk Carpet	300	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14
37	18½	1¼	Monsanto Chem	300	28	28	28	..
29¼	15¾	..	Montgom Ward	7200	20¼	19½	20¼	19¾
85¼	81	3.87½	Morris & Essex	10	84½	84½	84½	..
19⅞	8¾	1	Motor Wheel	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
36⅛	8¾	.

COTTON CLOTH IN SOMEWHAT LESS DEMAND

Decline in Price of Raw Material Causes Hesitancy Among Buyers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 28—Last week's market was one of gradually declining interest. A considerable volume of print cloths was sold early in the week, but as raw cotton declined in price, buyers of cloth assumed a waiting attitude. Sellers refused to accept bids below the market and actual sales fell off. It was noticed that much less goods was offered out of second hands. Therefore most of the sales actually put through were at firm prices.

Sales volume in the fine goods division was about equal to that of the previous week. One large manufacturer of lawns has restored the price of two numbers of that goods on the ground that recent prices allowed no profit. The constructions involved were the 40-ipch, 76x72 9.00-yard, which was restored to 7⅞c from the previous price of 7½c, and the 40-inch, 88x80 8.50-yard, changed from 9¼ to 9½c. Other numbers were left unchanged.

Manufacturers of cotton voiles are taking the same measures to lift their product to profitable prices, but without complete success.

Print Cloth Sales

In the print cloth division the strongest number was the 38½-inch, 60x48 6.25-yard which is still scarce. It sold at 4½c for near-by and 4⅝c for future delivery. The 38½-inch, 64x60 5.35 yard brought 4⅞c early in the week but at the close 4¾c.

The 39-inch, 68x72 4.75-yard declined from 5½ to 5⅝c. The 72x76 4.25-yard was firm all week at 6c. The 80x80 4.00-yard declined from 6¼c to 6⅛c for near-by delivery.

Sheetings were generally firm with a few exceptions. The 36-inch, 44x40 6.15-yard sold at 3½c early and at 3⅝ to 3¾c later in the week. The 40x40 of the same weight declined from 3¼c to 3⅛c. The 36-inch 48 squares, 2.85-yard, sold at 5¾ to 5⅞c.

Pajama checks were firm and unchanged. The 36½-inch, 64x60 5.75-yard sold at 5⅛c, and the 88 squares, 4.00-yard, at 6⅜ to 6¾c. Osnaburgs were only moderately active, the 36-inch, 7-ounce goods selling at 6½c, and the 2.85-yard at 5¼c.

Three-leaf twills were active. The 39-inch, 64x64 5.10-yard dropped from 5½ to 5⅜c. Drills were generally firm, except the 37-inch 2.75-yard, which changed from 6¼c to 6⅛c.

Broadcloths Quiet

Carded broadcloths were relatively quiet. The last prices on the 80x60, 5.00-yard were 5½c, the 90x60s 5⅞c, the 100x60s 6¼ to ⅜c, and the 112x60s 7 to 7⅜c. Combed broadcloths were more active. The 128x68s, 4.40-yard sold at 11 to 12c southern and 11¼ to 12½c eastern.

In the fine goods division buyers demonstrated their need for goods by their purchases of lawns after the price had been lifted on some numbers, indicating a scarcity. The other numbers of lawns remained firm. The same policy applied to combed voiles resulted in a ¼c rise in near-by deliveries of the ordinary hard twist 40-inch, 60x56 voiles.

Pongees and organdies were in moderate demand. Sales of the former were made at 7½c for the 34-inch, 72x100, 7.00-yard, and at 9 to 9¾c for the 38-inch, 6.25-yard from eastern mills. Organdies brought 7c for the 39-inch 68x56, 11.00-yard and 12 to 12½c for the 40-inch 76x68, 13.50-yard.

Sateens and Rayons

Sateens were of interest; the 37½-inch, 64x72 5.25-yard moved at 5⅜ to 6c and the 39-inch, 72x120 3.50-yard at 12⅞c. Combed sateens, 39-inch, 88x140 5.10-yard were obtained at 14 to 15c Single-end silk-and-cotton cantons, 35-inch, 96x100 22-26 sold at 12c for near-by and at 11c for future delivery.

Rayon and cotton alpacas 68x64 sold at 12½c with 32 to 40-filament and at 14c with 60-filament rayon. The 35-inch, 68x52 mock crepe brought 9½ to 9¾c, and the 68x48, 8¾ to 9c. Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x56, 150-denier, brought 12⅝ to 13c with 60-filament.

Rayon-and-cotton taffeta, 35-inch 112x60, with 80s combed warp and 100-denier 40-filament rayon were obtained at 15½c, and the 37-inch 120x56, with 150-denier rayon warp and 60s 2-ply mercerized combed filling, 24 to 24½c Cotton-warp, rayon-filled satins, 35-inch 110x60, with 80s combed warp and 150-denier 40-filament rayon sold at 14½ to 15c, and the 35½-inch 128x72 at 17½.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 28—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 28	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat 2 red	.65½	.68	1.02
Corn 2 yellow	.70¾	.72¼	1.05¼
Oats, 2 white	.38¼	.38½	.46½
Flour	4.30	4.40	5.55
Beef family	12.75	13.50	24.00
Pork	21.75	22.25	30.50
Lard	.0850	.0815	.1020
Cotton mid up	.0875	.0880	.1275
Zinc	.0387½	.0390	.0465
Steel bil Pitt	17.01	17.01	19.76
Copper	29.00	29.00	31.00
Tin	.0775	.0440	.0525
Rubber	.2380	.2550	.3010
Sugar	.0587½	.0630	.1662
Lead	.0475	.0465	.0470
Print cloth	.0362½	.0487½	.0537½

LARGER J. C. PENNEY PROFIT

J. C. Penney Co., Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $4,210,909 after depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $3,407,400 in the first half of 1930. After preferred dividends surplus was $3,613,426, compared with $2,810,535. Out of surplus for the first half $700 loss is applicable to classified common stock still outstanding and $3,614,126 is applicable to 2,468,861 no-par shares of common, equal to $1.46 a share, compared with $2,821,374 applicable to 2,466,908 common shares in the first half of 1930, or $1.14 a share.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany & So 3½s	90	90
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	72	71¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	69¼	69⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	67¾	67¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	102½	102½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	100	100
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	73¾	73¼
Amer Inter 5½s '49	83	83
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	83	83
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	78	78
Amer Smelting 5s '47	18	18
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103½	103⅛
Amer T&T 4s '36	134⅛	134⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	103
Amer TT 5s '65	108¾	108¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅞	108⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	110⅛	110⅛
Amer WW Elec deb 6s '75	103⅜	103⅜
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	104¾	104⅝
Armour & Co 4½s '39	58	58
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	81	80½
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	72⅛	71⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¾	93¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 sta	98⅛	98
Atch TSF 4½s '48	100½	100¼
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	115⅛	115⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	106¾	106¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	90½	90¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	98⅛	98⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	100⅜	100⅜
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	90	89½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	100¼	100
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	106½	106½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107¾	107¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110¼	110
Bem Ind Loan 6s '46	113¾	113⅝
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	98	98
Boston & Maine 5s '55	103¾	103¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100⅜	99½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100¼	100¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	101⅜	101⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	90½	90½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	105½	105¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	105⅞	105⅞
Bur Cedar Rap & N 5s	109⅛	109⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	102⅛	102⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅛	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	103½	100
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	103⅛	103⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	103⅝	103½
Can North deb 6½s '46	105¾	105¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	111¼	111¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	85¼	85¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	101½	101¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	97½	97½
Can Pacific 5s '54	105¼	105¼
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	102¼	102¼
Carth Adr 4s	49	49
Cen District Tel 5s	88	88
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	106	106
Cen of Ga con 5s '59	95½	95½
Cen Pacific 1st 5s '49	97½	97½
Cen Steel Co 8s '31	98	97½
Certainteed 5½s '48	115	115
Ches Corp 5s '47	54	53¾
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	97½	97¼
Ches & O 4½s 8	101½	101½
Ches & O Big Sandy 4s '44	101¾	101¼
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	98	98
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	69½	69
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	93¾	93¾
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	99⅛	99⅛
Chicago Gt West 4s' 59	103⅜	103⅜
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	66½	66½
Chicago M&StP 4½s '89	82¾	82¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	96½	96½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s' 75	21¼	20½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s' 87	57	56½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	74	73¾
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	105	105
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s' 34	90	90
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	92½	92
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	80½	80
Chicago Un StEta 4½s A '63	74½	74½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	104½	104½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s' 62	91¼	91¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	105	105
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	96½	96½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb	101¼	101
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	98¾	98½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99⅞	99⅞
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s' 57	100	99¾
Com Credit Co 5½s '51	99¾	99¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s' 49	98¼	98¼
Con Gas 4½s' 51	98⅛	98⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s' 50	103	103
Con Gas Co deb 5½s' 45	37	37
Consumr Pow un 5s' 52	107¾	107⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	106	106
Container Corp 6s' 46	35	35
Cuba RR 1st 5s' 52	59¼	59
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	62½	62
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	105½	105½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	58	58
Detroit Ed col 5s' 33	103¾	103¾
Detroit Ed 5s' 49	104½	104½
Detroit Ed 5s' 55	107⅜	107⅜
Detroit Ed 5s' 62	107½	107½
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	107⅜	107⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	102½	102½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	92	91½
Eq Gas 6s	106	106
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	101¾	101½
Erie RR gen 4s '96	74½	74⅛
Erie RR ref 5s '67	85½	85⅛
Erie RR gen lien	75⅞	75⅝
Erie RR gen 5s '75	76	76
Fla East Coast 5s '74	75	74½
Gannett 6s '43	20	20
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	74½	74½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	104¼	104
Goodrich 6s '45	31½	29½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	62	62
Gotham S Hos '46	91	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	90	90
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	127½	127½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	95½	95⅜
Houston Oil 5½s '40	110	110
Hudson Coal 5s '62	80¾	80¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	60½	60½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	78⅝	78⅝
Hud Tunnel 5½s '57	102½	102¼
Ill Central 3½s Lou div '55	84	84
Ill Central 4½s '66	86	86
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63 A	84	84
Inland Steel 4½s '40	103	103
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94¾	94¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	94¾	94¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	82	81¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	91¾	90¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	87½	87
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	71	70¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	70¾	70½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	107	107
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	87	87
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	85¾	85¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	85	83¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	77⅝	77⅜
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	91½	91
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	85¾	85¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	106	106
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	78⅞	78⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '60	94½	94½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	99	99
Lack Steel con 5s '50	102½	102½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	103	103
Laclede Gas 5½s D	101¾	101¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	36	35
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	85¾	85½
Lewis's Inc 6s '41	98	98
L&N gen 4s '49	93	93
L&N fre 4½s C 2003	96½	96½
L&N rfg 5s 5s cit	100⅝	100⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	54⅛	54⅛
Meade 6s '45 ww	54	53½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	72	72
Mich Cen 4½s '79	103	103
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	102½	102½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104	104
Mil & Nor con 4½s '34	104⅛	103¾
Min StP & SSM 5½s '63	96½	96½
Mo P & T adj 5s A '67	92½	92½
Mo K & T 1st 5s A '62	79½	79½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	96⅝	96⅜
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	60⅞	60⅝
Mo Pac 5s I '81	83½	83½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	83¼	83
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	77¼	77¼
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	100¼	100¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	92⅝	92⅝
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102½	102
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	111¾	111¾
NYC&HR con 4s '98	84	84
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74⅝	74
NYC&HR con 4s R '98	84	84
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	94¼	94
NYC&HR 4½s n	101¾	101¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	96½	96
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105¼	105
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	107	107
NW Chi & StL 5½s '74	70	69¾
NY Chi & StL 6s '74	83	83
NY Edison rfg 6½s '32	91½	91
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	116¼	115½
NY Railway inc 6s '65	59½	58½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	31½	31½
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	104⅝	104⅝
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	105¾	105½
Nlag Falls Pow 5s '32	81½	81½
Nlag Falls Pow 6s '32	101¼	101⅛
Nlag Share 5½s '50	101⅜	101⅜
Norf Southern rfg A '61	94½	94½
Norf & W con 4s '96	30	29
North Am Co 5s '61	100¼	100
Nor Am Ed 5½s '59	101¼	101
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	104⅜	104¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	110¼	110¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	106½	106
Ohio River gen 5s '37	112½	112½
Are Short Line gtd 5s '46	103½	103½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	108¾	108¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	95⅝	95⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	81⅞	80½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	106	106
Paramount Public 5½s '50	102½	102½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	74	73½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	50	50
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	102	102
Pathe Inc 7s '37	85½	85½
Penn P & L 4½s	92½	92½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	99	98¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	59	59
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	95⅝	95½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	102¼	102¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	101¼	101¼
Penn Railroad 5s '84	96	96
Pere Marquette 4s '56	104½	104½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	93	93
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	87½	86¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	63¾	62¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	103¼	103
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	98	98
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	68	68
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	100⅝	100⅝
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	108¼	108¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	88¼	88
Pub Svc E&G 4s	65	65
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98¾	98¾
	104½	104½

	High	Low
Pure Oil 5½s '37	88	88
Pure Oil 5½s '60	84	84
Read rfg 4½s A '97	84½	84
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	101	101
Rio G Jo W col 4s '49	84½	84½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	80	79½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	85½	85½
St Louis & S F 6s B '60	83¼	83
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	76¼	76⅛
St Louis SW 1st 5s '32	74¾	74¾
Shell Pipe 6s '32	60	60
Shell Union 5s '47	90½	90
Shell Union 5s ww '49	76¾	76¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	78	78
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	80¼	80⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	83	83
Sinclair Cru Oil 5½s '38	98¾	98⅝
Sinclair Pipe L of 5s '42	103⅜	103⅜
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	101⅝	101⅝
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106¾	106½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	87	87
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	86	86
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	86	86
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	84	83¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	91¾	91¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	79¾	79¾
Southern Ry con 5s '94	103½	103½
Southern Ry gen 4½s '56	74½	74½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	103	103
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	80	80
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107¾	107¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	106⅜	106⅜
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100¾	100¾
Sug Estate Oriente 7s '42	50	50
Texas Elec Power 6s '47	11	10⅝
Ter RR Assc SL rfg 4s '53	107	107
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	95	95
Texas Corp 5s '44	99	99
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	95	94½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	92	92
Third Ave 5s '37	52	52
Third Ave adj 5s '60	100	100
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	63	63¾
Union El L&P rfg 5s '33	102⅜	102⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	103	103
Union Pacific 4s '68	101½	101¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	94½	93¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97¾	97¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	101	101
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	70	69¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	99½	99½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '57	68⅜	68
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	72	72¾
Virginia Ry 5s '62	71¾	71
Warren Bros 6s	106	105¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	86	86
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	62½	62
Wabash RR 5½s '75	102¾	102½
Wabash RR 5½s D '80	76	76
Walworth 6s '45	91½	91½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	51	50¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	41¾	41¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	83½	83
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105¾	105¾
West Shore 4s 2361	86½	86
Western Electric 5s '44	90¾	90¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	107	107
Western Maryland 5½s '77	78	78
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	88¾	88½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	98	98
Western Union 5s '51	78½	78
Western Union 6½s '36	103½	103½
Western Union 5s '60	110	110
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	103½	103½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103½	103½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	99	99
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	95¾	94
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	100¾	100½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Jul29	Jul27
3½s '47	102.18	102.16	102.16	102.16	
1st 4¼s '47	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.8	
1st 4¼s reg	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	
4th 4¼s '38	104.27	104.26	104.26	104.28	104.27
US 3¾s '43 J	102.22	102.22	102.22		
US 3¾s '43 M	102.20	102.20	102.20	102.20	102.19
US 4s '44	101.16	101.13	101.13	101.15	
	108.10	108.10	108.10	108.10	108.10

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53		54½	54¼
Akershus 5s '63		95⅝	95⅝
Antioquia 1st 7s '57		43	42
Antioquia 2d 7s '57		42	42
Antioquia 7s A '45		53	52
Antioquia 7s B '45		53	52
Antioquia 7s D '45		54	53½
Antwerp 5s '58		41½	42
Argentine Gov 6s new '62	100¼	100¼	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	76	76	76
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	72½	72½	72½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	78	78	78
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	74¾	74¾	74¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	75	75	75
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	74	74	73¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	73	73	73
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	75¾	74½	74½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	76	74	74
Australia 4½s '56	86	86	86
Australia 5s '55	82½	82½	82½
Australia 5s '57	80½	80½	80½
Austria (Gov't) 7s '43	58½	58½	57½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	106½	106½	105¼
Bavarian Pal 4½s '42	97	97	97
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95¾	95	95
Belgium (King) 6s '55	74½	74½	74½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101¼	100	100½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107	106	106
Belgium (King) 7s '58	110½	106¾	106¾
Bergen 5s '60	106¾	106¼	106¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	97¼	97¼	97¼
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	47	47	47
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	50	50	50
Berlin Elec 6s '55	50	50	50
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	45	45	45
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	15½	15½	15½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	17½	17½	17½
Brazil Cen El Ry 7s '52	25	25	25
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	55	48	48
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	59½	54½	54½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	58½	55	55
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	62	62	62
Bremen 7s '35	62¾	62¾	62¾
Brisbane 5s '57	70¼	68½	68½
Brisbane 5s '58	50	50	50
Budapest (City) 6s '62	45	45	45
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	47½	47¼	47¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	52½	50½	50½
Bulgaria 7½s '67	50½	50	50
Canada (Dom) 4½s '38	67	67	67
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	103	102¾	
Canada (Dom) 45 '65	107	107	
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	95¾	95¾	
Chile (Bank) 6s '42	58	58	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	35	35	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	43½	42½	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	43	42	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	34	33¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	38	36	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	39¼	39¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	37	36	
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	39¼	39¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	52	52	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	36½	36	
Christiania (City) 6s '54	42	42	
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	100	100	
Columbia Agr Bk 6s '47	53¾	53¾	
Columbia Mtg Bk 7s '46	55	54½	
Copenhagen (City) 6s '52	55½	55½	
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	53	53	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	63	63	
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	61	61	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	90½	90½	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	92½	92½	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	63½	63½	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	51¼	50½	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	107¾	107¾	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	107¾	107¾	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100½	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105	
Dresden 7s '45	72	70	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104	104	
Dutch El 6s '47	104	104	
Estonia Bank 7s '67	101	101	
Finland (Rep) 6½s' 56	48	48	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	80	80	
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	87½	86	
French (Rep) 7s '49	101¼	101¼	
French (Rep) 7½s' 41	119½	119½	
Geisenkirchen Min 6s' 34	124½	124½	
German 7s '49	65	62¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86	83½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	58	57	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	51	49	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	48	46¾	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	48	48	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	65	65	
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	73	68½	
Greek 6s' 68	73	73	
Greek 7s '64	82¾	82¾	
Haiti (Rep) 6s' 52	98	98	
Hansa 6s' 39 ww	91½	91	
Helsingfors 6½s' 60	41	41	
Irish Free State 5s '60	83	83	
Italian Credit Con Tr A '37	98	103	102¼
Italian Credit Con Tr B '47	98	98	97½
Italian Pub Utl 7s '52	92	92	
Italy (King) 7s '51	92½	90½	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s' 50	99½	99	
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	93	93	
Jap (Im Gov 5½s' 65	98½	98½	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s' 54	97¾	97¾	
Karatadt 6s '43	107½	107	
Krueger & Toll 5s' 50	37	36¼	
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	88	87	
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	65	65	
Medellin 8½s '54	77½	77½	
Meridionale El 7s '57	48	48	
Mex 6s small A	95	95	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	6¼	6¼	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	83¾	84¾	
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	40	38	
New South Wales 5s '57	82½	82½	
New South Wales 5s '58	85	85	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	53	53	
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	105	105	
Norway (King) 5s '63	98	98	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	100½	100	
Norway (King) 6s '43	102¾	101¾	
Norway (King) 6s '44	104½	104½	
Norway (King) 6s '52	104½	104½	
Nuremberg 6s '52	101	101	
Oriental Dev 5½s '38	50	49½	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

DAVIS CUP BIDS AT SEA BRIGHT

Warm Weather Slows Up Pace on Opening Day of Tennis Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUMSON, N. J., July 28—Any number of bids for selection as future Davis Cup material were launched with varying success yesterday, when the annual play in the men's singles got under way in the annual invitation tennis tournament of the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, now given over entirely to the former sport. John Hope Doeg, Gregory S. Mangin, Clifford S. Sutter, and those brilliant Californians, Keith E. Gledhill and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., swept through two rounds apiece, and their play, while weakened somewhat by the change of climate, which was warm, even for Sea Bright, caused predictions that any one of the lot might emerge victor in the event.

In the women's singles, also, an unusually brilliant group of players, though without the international flavor, are fighting out the second round this morning, with Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. starting her attempt to break the record of never having won the Sea Bright singles, this afternoon. Helen Margaret Jacobs, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Marjorie A. Morrill and Baroness Levi all displayed fine work yesterday.

Mae Ceurvorst Stars

But the sensation of the day in the women's side of the tourney was the success of a girl from Wichita, Kan., never possessing a national ranking. Mae Ceurvorst encountering Penelope W. Anderson, the Richmond player who ranks eleventh in the national standing, came from behind after a first set devoted to becoming more accustomed to grass court play, to win by a score of 2—6, 6—4, 6—3; then in combination with another near unknown, Margaret Carspecken, of Morganton, W. Va., carried those stars of many tourneys, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, formerly Midge Gladman, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, to three hard-fought sets before the more experienced pair emerged victors, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

The men's doubles bid fair to be even better than the singles, as the arrival of the American Davis Cup team from Europe today opens the lists to several combinations with them included. The 16 teams listed are headed by the United States champions, Doeg and George M. Lott Jr., and include John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and Gledhill and Vines, the best pair of the stay-at-homes, as well as R. Berkeley Bell and Mangin. Sidney B. Wood Jr. is also entered, but his partner is still to be selected, so he is outside the seeded ranks.

In the women's doubles, in addition to Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Cruickshank, Dorothy B. Andrus and Virginia Hilleary, Mrs. Harper and Baroness Levi, and Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup and Miss Anderson are listed, as well as the California youngsters, Dorothy Weisel and Alice Marble.

Miss Weisel Loses

A late surprise in the women's singles yesterday brought disaster to one of the prominent Californians, when Miss Weisel was cleanly outplayed by Virginia Hilleary, who displayed the best tennis she has shown in several years in swamping the Sacramento girl, regarded as one of the best of the Californians, 6—3, 6—1. The Philadelphia girl was sharpshooting with the utmost accuracy, and her net play was also surprising in its skill. The summary:

SEA BRIGHT INVITATON TENNIS TOURNAMENT

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., Berkeley, won from Mrs. J. Dallas Corbière, Southboro, Mass., by default.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 6—2, 6—2.

Florence S. LeBoutilliere, Westbury, N. Y., defeated Anne Page, Philadelphia, 1—6, 6—3, 10—8.

Baroness Levi, New York, defeated Charlotte L. Miller, Berkeley, Calif, 6—1, 6—2.

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Norma Taubele, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 6—3, 6—1.

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, 6—4, 6—3.

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, defeated Clara Greenspan, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Bonnie Miller, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, 6—4, 9—7.

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Margaret Carspecken, Morganton, W. Va., 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, defeated Alice Marble, San Francisco, 7—9, 6—3, 8—6.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Cecelia Reigel, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—3.

Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, defeated Mrs. G. S. Steele, Sea Bright, 8—6, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Clara Louise Zinke and Ruth Oexman defeated Clara Greenspan and Norma Taubele, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. L. A. Harper and Baroness G. G. Levi defeated Anne Page and Alice C. Francis, 6—3, 6—1.

Dorothy Weisel and Alice Marble defeated Florence S. LeBoutilliere and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, 6—4, 6—0.

Penelope W. Anderson and Mrs. John B. Jessup defeated Mrs. G. S. Steele and Bonnie Miller, 6—1, 6—2.

Virginia B. Rice and Mianne Palfrey defeated Mary Greef and Charlotte L. Miller, 7—5, 6—2.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Mae Ceurvorst and Margaret Carspecken, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

John Hope Doeg, Orange, N. J., defeated Edward W. Burns, New York, 7—5, 6—4.

Eugene H. McCaulliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Harry Moore, White Plains, N. Y., 9—11, 6—3, 6—2.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, won from Gustave H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, by default.

Lester B. Stoeffen, Los Angeles, defeated Richard T. Murphy Syracuse, N. Y., 6—3, 9—7, 12—10.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Percy L. Kynaston, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Herbert L. Bowman, New York, defeated Edward W. Feibleman, New York, 7—5, 6—6.

Dr. Carl H. Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., 6—2, 6—3.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. N., New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Jerome Lamme, New York, defeated Karl P. Kaemmerlein, Texas, 6—4, 7—5.

Keith E. Gledhill, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Frank M. De Mott, Philadelphia, 5—7, 8—6, 6—1.

Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas, defeated Clayton Lee (Ted) Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., 6—4, 6—1.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated G. H. Miles Jr., Rumson, 6—1, 6—0.

Samuel B. Gilpin, Philadelphia, defeated Jan Koseluh, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3.

Julius Seligson, New York, defeated David N. Jones, New York, 6—10, 6—4, 6—3.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, Mo., won from Jacob H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, by default.

SECOND ROUND

Doeg defeated McCaulliff, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Mangin defeated Bowman, 6—1, 6—2.

Sutter defeated Lang, 6—0, 7—5.

Gledhill defeated Barnes, 6—3, 6—2.

N.E.A.A.A.U. Meet Held Under Lights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYNN, Mass., July 28—The New England A. A. A. U. track and field championships were held on the General Electric field here last night under floodlights before some 7000 spectators. It was a successful introduction to night track and field meets for the New England body. Conditions were ideal excepting warm weather.

Four champions retained titles, one of them breaking a record. The champions to hold over were Thomas McDonough, Boston Athletic Association, in the six-mile run; Arthur W. Sager, B. A. A., javelin; Edgar G. Wilson, B. A. A., who broke the three-mile record; and Eric Ostrand, Svea A. C., in the hop, step and jump. The Boston Athletic Association athletes won 12 of the 18 events on the program. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by J. F. Healey, B. A. A.; A. J. Jannell, St. Pius, second; G. A. Morin, B. A. A., third. Time—10 1-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Joseph Delaney, Melrose Y. M. C. A.; M. Kline, Boston Y. M. C. A., second; A. J. Jannell, St. Pius, third. Time—23 1-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by W. J. Hanson, B. A. A.; William Higgins, B. A. A., second; D. P. Felt, Melrose Y. M. C. A., third. Time—52s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Richard Murphy, Winchester; Ernest Gerrior, unattached, second; Donald Fleet, B. A. A., third. Time—2m. 2-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Paul Kanaly, Belmont; B. T. Moynahan, B. A. A., second; Leslie Flakesman, Maccabees, third. Time—4m. 25s.

Six-Mile Run—Won by Thomas McDonough, B. A. A.; Julius Ober, B. A. A., second; Leslie Pawzon, Pawtucket Y. M. C. A., third. Time—32m. 18 2-5s.

Two-Mile Steeplechase—Won by Erick Heckler, Norwood; R. A. Dalrymple, B. A. A., second; M. A. Portanova, B. A. A., third. Time—10m. 37 2-5s.

Three-Mile Walk—Won by E. G. Wilson, B. A. A.; H. L. Clark, West End House, second; A. H. Burrough, unattached, third. Time—22m. 58 2-5s. (new record).

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by W. R. Whitehouse, B. A. A.; F. J. Marduiler, B. A. A., second; E. D. MacKenzie, B. A. A., third. Time—16s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by J. S. Collier, B. A. A..; J. F. Healey, B. A. A., second; F. J. Mardulier, B. A. A., third. Time—25 3-5s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by J. A. Falt, B. A. A., 21ft. 10in.; F. J. Klauer, B. A. A., 21ft. 8½in., second; W. M. Pike, B. A. A., 20ft. 11¾in., third.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Anthony Genlawicz, Lynn Y. M. C. A., 46ft. 10½in.; Howard Niblock, Lynn Y. M. C. A., 45ft. 9in., second; T. F. Gilbane, B. A. A., 44ft. 2¾in., third.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by E. F. Flanagan, B. A. A., 160ft. 2½in.; P. N. Vonckx, B. A. A., 149ft. 9in., second; M. J. Finlayson, B. A. A., 133ft. 6½in., third.

Javelin Throw—Won by A. W. Sager, B. A. A., 173ft. 11in.; Algot Forsberg, Posse Gymnasium, 171ft., second; J. A. Comeau, B. A. A., 168ft. 11in., third.

Running High Jump—Won by F. J. Klauer, B. A. A., 5ft. 10¾in.; C. R. Scott, B. A. A., 5ft. 10in., second; W. C. Anderson, B. A. A., 5ft. 9in., third.

Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Eric Ostrand, Svea A. C., 44ft. 11in.; A. A. Badger, Lynn Y. M. C. A., 42ft. 9¼in., second; A. J. Groswald, Lynn Y. M. C. A., 41ft. 6in., third.

Pole Vault—Tie for first between W. M. Mulherin and G. E. Martin, 11ft. 6in. (Mulherin won toss); tie for third among B. V. Buonanno and Harry Devoe, B. A. A., and Al Morang, unattached, 11ft. (Buonanno won toss).

Discus Throw—Won by George Piansky, B. A. A., 132ft. 7½in.; T. F. Gilbane, B. A. A., 128ft. 7½in., second; E. F. Flanagan, B. A. A., 126ft. 9¼in., third.

PERRY TO COMPETE IN UNITED STATES

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—S. F. Perry, father of Frederick J. Perry, sensational 21-year-old English Davis Cup tennis player, announced yesterday his son would sail for the United States Saturday to compete in the United States national tennis championships at Forest Hills, Sept. 5 to 12.

Perry, a Labor member of Parliament, made the announcement while waiting at the station to greet his son and the other members of the English Davis Cup squad returning from an unsuccessful set-to with France in the challenge round.

The squad was received enthusiastically by a large crowd and officially greeted by Lord Desborough and a number of the councilors of the Lawn Tennis Association.

It was the first time England had won to the challenge round since 1919.

Perry was one of the heroes in Great Britain's fine showing in the Davis Cup matches. Against the United States in the interzone finals, Perry was beaten by Francis X. Shields, but defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr. The big Briton lost to Henri Cochet in the challenge round with France, but conquered Jean Borotra.

ATHLETIC TRAINING CAMP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—An athletic training camp for schoolboys will be opened at Portage, Lake Couchiching, on Aug. 3, under supervision of the most competent coaches procurable, and the proper methods in the various branches of track and field sports will be taught the boys. The Ontario Athletic Commission is sponsoring the plan. In addition, swimming, boating and other advantages of camp life will be included in the camp program. Opening that Monday, the camp will remain in operation until just before the final annual schoolboy championship meet Aug. 28. These athletic contests are to take place at the Canadian National Exhibition track on the opening day of the big exposition. Youthful athletic stars who have shown great promise in elimination tests this year will attend the camp as guests. There is also accommodation for some 30 extra boys at their own expense.

TEXAS FOOTBALL PROSPECTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Texas.—Eighteen lettermen, besides seven reserve lettermen, 12 squad members and 33 members of last year's freshmen squad, will make up the University of Texas football squad this fall. One letterman, three reserve lettermen and a number of promising freshmen will not be available this fall. Faced with one of the hardest football schedules the university has ever known, the 1930 Southwest Conference champions will have available this fall a strong first-string eleven and a host of reserve strength. More than 70 men are expected to report to the first practice Sept. 10.

WHITE MOUNTAIN TENNIS

CRAWFORD HOUSE, N. H.—A. F. VonBernuth of Whitestone, N. Y., defeated Hugh Oakley of Montclair, N. J. for the White Mountain tennis singles title at the Crawford Notch Tennis Club, recently. The score was 6—4, 6—1, 7—3. Mrs. Hall defeated Margaret Cluett of New York, 6—4, 6—0, for the women's singles title, while the mixed doubles title was won by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, who defeated VonBernuth and Mrs. Oakley, 6—3, 6—4.

WALBERG WINS HIS SIXTEENTH

Defeats Blaeholder in Pitchers' Battle—Senators Triumph

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	71	36	.732
Washington	59	38	.621
New York	55	39	.591
Cleveland	45	50	.474
St. Louis	42	50	.457
Boston	36	57	.387
Chicago	35	59	.372
Detroit	35	62	.361

RESULTS JULY 27

Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 4 (10 innings).
Washington 11, Cleveland 7.
Boston 13, Detroit 4.
Chicago 8, New York 7 (10 innings).
New York 13, Chicago 4.

George Walberg, veteran lefthander, pitched the Philadelphia Athletics to victory over the St. Louis Browns, in the American League, on Monday, by the score of 5 to 4, in 10 innings, and thereby won his sixteenth game of the season. The Washington Senators defeated the Cleveland Indians, 11 to 7. New York and Chicago divided a double-header, the White Sox taking the first game, 8 to 7, in 10 innings, and the Yanks the second, 12 to 3. The Boston Red Sox hit Detroit pitching hard and triumphed, 13 to 4.

McNair's Homer Beats Browns

A home run by Eric McNair in the last of the tenth inning, enabled Walberg to win the sixteenth victory. George Blaeholder gave Walberg a close battle and the outcome was always in doubt. The A's took the lead in the seventh inning when Bing Miller hit a home run, but Fred Schulte's circuit drive with one on base in the eighth put the Browns out in front again. A double by Cramer and a single by Simmons put the two teams on even terms again in the ninth. Then came McNair's homer in the tenth. Simmons and Miller made two hits each for the A's.

The Senators pounded three Cleveland pitchers for 15 hits and were aided by four errors. They batted Willis Hudlin out of the box in the third inning, after touching him for eight hits. Jablonowski and later Lawson, worked for the Indians. Alvin Crowder started for the Senators, but the Indians got to him in the fourth and fifth and he was replaced by Fischer, who finished and received credit for the victory. Manush and Spencer led Washington's attack, each getting three hits. The former hit a single, double and triple. Burnett drove out three hits for the Indians.

The White Sox put across one run in the tenth, to take the first game from the Yankees. Lazzeri dropped Reynold's fly in that inning with two on base and two out, letting the winning run in. Ted Lyons made his first start for the White Sox since June 12, but was forced to retire after working three innings. Frasier finished and was the winner. Babe Ruth hit a homer for the Yankees. Ed Well pitched the Yanks to victory in the second game, holding the White Sox to seven scattered hits. His team mates made 17 hits to score 12 runs. Joe Sewell led New York's drive with four hits in five times up.

Bridges Weakens In Fourth

Tom Bridges, young right-hander, who started for the Tigers, struck out three men in the first inning, but lost his effectiveness and was touched for seven hits and eight runs in the fourth. The Red Sox connected with 15 hits in all and produced them in the pinches. Oliver and Berry each came through with three hits, while Rothrock and Webb made two each. Webb's first hit was his forty-fifth double of the year and came with the bases full in the fourth. Danny MacFayden, after a bad start, pitched effectively for the Red Sox. Bridges was taken out in the sixth inning and Mark Koenig came in from shortstop and finished pitching the game. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	7	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	7	1

Batteries—Walberg and Cochrane; Blaeholder and Bengough. Umpires—McGowan, Hildebrand and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 53m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	x	11	15	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	7	14	4

Batteries—Crowder, Fischer and Spencer; Hudlin, Jablonowski, Lawson and Myatt, Sewell. Winning pitcher—Fischer. Losing pitcher—Jablonowski. Umpires—Moriarty, Geisel and Owens. Time—2h.

AT NEW YORK
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Chicago	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	13	2
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	2

Batteries—Lyons, Frasier and Tate; Rhodes, Pipgras and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Frasier. Losing pitcher—Pipgras. Umpires—Ormsby, Dinneen and Campbell. Time—2h. 35m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	2	3	0	2	1	1	0	x	12	17	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	7	3

Batteries—Wells and Jorgens; McKain, Caraway and Grube, Garrity. Losing pitcher—McKain. Umpires—Dinneen, Campbell and Ormsby. Time—1h. 50m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	2	8	1	2	0	0	x	13	15	0
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	9	3

Batteries—MacFayden and Berry, Connolly; Bridges, Koenig and Grabowski. Losing pitcher—Bridges. Umpires—Nallin and Guthrie. Time—1h. 51m.

A NEW SCOTTISH CUSTOM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. ANDREWS, Scot.—The announcement that permission has been granted to charge gate money at the open golf championship at St. Andrews in 1933 will come perhaps as a surprise to the wider golfing world. This decision was made at a meeting of St. Andrews Town Council, following upon an application from the Royal and Ancient Golf Club. There is no thought of financial profit behind this new arrangement. It has been made solely for the purpose of limiting the crowd of spectators. As the St. Andrews golf links are so easily invaded by the general public owing to their situation, the system of badge-wearing, as at Carnoustie this year, is said to be the only method whereby payment of the proposed charges may be enforced.

LIFTING RECORDS BETTERED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—Two British Empire middleweight lifting records were bettered here recently by Leopold Ledoux. The right-hand dead lift, French style, 185-pound mark fell when Ledoux's third attempt raised 371½ pounds. The old figure was 355¼. The left-hand feat of 350½ pounds shattered the old mark by 10¼ pounds. A Attenborough of London, Eng., was holder of both records. Ledoux also added to these attainments a new mark of 387 pounds in the two-hand barbell clean jerk, to which were added weights over his head. This bettered the old mark set by Arthur Dandurand, 1929-30 champion, by 80½ pounds.

Eighty-Five Cricketers Score 157 Centuries Between Them

Batting of Holmes and Sutcliffe During First Half of Season Explains Yorkshire's Position in Inter-County Standing Despite 'Washed-Out' Games

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—When the 1931 first-class cricket season reached its halfway stage on July 7, 85 players had between them scored the remarkable number of 157 "centuries." The highest of all these three-figure scores was Percy Holmes' 250 for Yorkshire against Warwickshire, and the greatest number of them standing to the credit of any one man was seven, scored by Herbert Sutcliffe, who, like Holmes, is a professional member of the Yorkshire eleven. The reliable batting of the pair goes a long way toward explaining how Yorkshire came to occupy the position of runner-up in the English County Championship on July 7, although it had had more games washed out by rain than any other competitor.

Immediately behind Sutcliffe in the list of "centurions," compiled specially for The Christian Science Monitor, came two famous young Indian amateurs, the Nawab of Pataudi, holder of the intervarsity individual record for high scoring with 238 not out, and K. S. Duleepsinhji, who had made all his centuries this season for Sussex County, of which he is captain and his illustrious uncle, K. S. Ranjisinhji, president.

Another amateur highly placed on the roll is C. S. Dempster, a star batsman of the popular New Zealand touring team which acquitted itself so praiseworthily against England's full strength in the recent test match at Lords. He had the same number of hundreds to his credit as E. H. Hendren, the Middlesex professional, and J. B. Hobbs, the world-famous Surrey star, whose aggregate of 181 centuries made since he commenced his career in first-class cricket 26 years ago is 54 more than that of the next most prolific scorer of centuries, C. P. Mead, Hampshire.

The following list shows the full details of every three-figure innings played in English first-class cricket between the commencement of the season and July 7, halfway through the campaign:

Herbert Sutcliffe (7)—230 for Yorkshire vs. Kent at Folkestone, 183 for Yorkshire vs. Somersetshire at Dewsbury, 173 not out for Yorkshire vs. Cambridge University at Cambridge, 129 for Yorkshire vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham, 120 not out for Yorkshire vs. Middlesex at Lord's, 120 for Players vs. Gentlemen at The Oval, 107 for Yorkshire vs. Hampshire at Portsmouth.

Nawab of Pataudi (6)*—238 not out for Oxford University vs. Cambridge University at Lord's, 183 not out for Oxford University vs. The Army at Folkestone, 169 for Oxford University vs. Gloucestershire at Oxford, 165 for Oxford University vs. Surrey at The Oval, 138 for Oxford University vs. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI at Eastbourne, 100 for Oxford University vs. Surrey at The Oval.

K. S. Duleepsinhji (6)*—162 for Sussex vs. Surrey at The Oval, 146 for Sussex vs. Essex at Chelmsford, 127 for Sussex vs. Kent at Tunbridge Wells, 112 for Sussex vs. Leicestershire at Leicester, 112 for Sussex vs. Northamptonshire at Northampton, 109 for Sussex vs. Nottinghamshire at Horsham.

E. H. Hendren (5)—232 for Middlesex vs. Nottinghamshire at Nottingham, 189 for Middlesex vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham, 125 for Middlesex vs. Sussex at Lord's, 107 not out for Marylebone Cricket Club vs. Surrey at Lord's, 100 not out for Middlesex vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham.

C. S. Dempster (5)*—212 for New Zealand vs. Essex at Leyton, 129 not out for New Zealand vs. Glamorganshire at Cardiff, 120 for New Zealand vs. England at Lord's, 106 not out for New Zealand vs. Hampshire at Southampton, 101 not out for New Zealand vs. Cambridge University at Cambridge.

J. B. Hobbs (5)—147 for Surrey vs. Warwickshire at The Oval, 138 for Surrey vs. Somersetshire at The Oval, 119 for Surrey vs. Sussex at The Oval, 110 for Players vs. Gentlemen at The Oval, 185 for Surrey vs. Derbyshire at Chesterfield.

F. E. Woolley (4)—188 for Kent vs. Yorkshire at Bradford, 168 for Kent vs. Northamptonshire at Tonbridge, 106 for Kent vs. Lancashire at Manchester, 103 not out for Kent vs. Warwickshire at Folkestone.

L. W. G. Ames (3)—172 for Kent vs. M. C. C. at Lord's, 137 for England vs. New Zealand at Lord's, 112 for Kent vs. Sussex at Tunbridge Wells.

W. R. Hammond (3)—168 not out for Gloucestershire vs. Sussex at Brighton, 103 for Gloucestershire vs. Nottinghamshire at Bristol, 100 for Gloucestershire vs. Worcestershire at Gloucester.

G. C. Dacre (3)—165 for Gloucestershire vs. Northamptonshire at Kettering, 119 not out for Gloucestershire vs. Warwickshire at Swansea, 100 for Gloucestershire vs. Lancashire at Bristol.

A. H. Bakewell (3)—165 for Northamptonshire vs. Gloucestershire at Kettering, 113 for Northamptonshire vs. Glamorganshire at Kettering, 109 for Northamptonshire vs. New Zealand at Peterborough.

J. W. Hearne (3)—152 not out for Middlesex vs. Leicestershire at Leicester, 104 for Middlesex vs. Glamorganshire at Lord's, 101 not out for Middlesex vs. Glamorganshire at Lord's.

Ernest Tyldesley (3)—144 for Lancashire vs. Warwickshire at Warwick, 127 for Lancashire vs. Gloucestershire at Manchester, 120 for Lancashire vs. Kent at Tonbridge.

E. H. Bowley (3)—144 for Sussex vs. Surrey at The Oval, 105 for Sussex vs. Lancashire at Manchester, 103 for Sussex vs. Gloucestershire at Brighton.

A. W. Carr (3)*—140 for Nottinghamshire vs. Northamptonshire at Nottingham, 127 for Nottinghamshire vs. Worcestershire at Worcester, 102 for Nottinghamshire vs. Middlesex at Lord's.

Jack O'Connor (3)—139 for Essex vs. New Zealand at Leyton, 119 for Essex vs. Kent at Colchester, 100 for Essex vs. Kent at Gravesend.

John Arnold (3)—128 not out for Hampshire vs. Northamptonshire at Northampton, 111 for Hampshire vs. Gloucestershire at Bristol, 100 for Hampshire vs. Northamptonshire at Southampton.

G. D. Kemp-Welch (3)*—126 for Cambridge University vs. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI at Eastbourne, 102 not out for Cambridge University vs. New Zealand at Cambridge, 101 for Cambridge University vs. Middlesex at Cambridge.

Willis Walker (3)—125 for Nottinghamshire vs. Somersetshire at Nottingham, 102 not out for Nottinghamshire vs. Northamptonshire at Nottingham, 100 not out for Nottinghamshire vs. Glamorganshire at Nottingham.

H. H. Gibbons (3)—118 for Worcestershire vs. New Zealand at Worcester, 110 for Worcestershire vs. Nottinghamshire at Worcester, 109 for Worcestershire vs. Derbyshire at Derby.

M. S. Page (3)*—113 for New Zealand vs. Oxford University at Oxford, 104 for New Zealand vs. England at Lord's, 103 not out for New Zealand vs. Leicestershire at Leicester.

T. F. Shepherd (2)—187 not out for Surrey vs. Essex at The Oval, 140 for Surrey vs. Warwickshire at The Oval.

C. C. Case (2)*—155 for Somersetshire vs. Surrey at The Oval, 131 for Somersetshire vs. Hampshire at Taunton.

J. C. White (2)*—155 for Somersetshire vs. Surrey at The Oval, 100 for Somersetshire vs. Nottinghamshire at Nottingham.

J. S. Iddon (2)—153 for Lancashire vs. Kent at Tonbridge, 127 for Lancashire vs. Middlesex at Manchester.

P. G. H. Fender (2)*—139 not out for Surrey vs. Somersetshire at The Oval, 100 not out for Surrey vs. Derbyshire at The Oval.

R. W. Hone (2)*—137 for Oxford University vs. Leicestershire at Oxford, 108 for Oxford University vs. Kent at Oxford.

Andrew Sandham (2)—131 for Surrey vs. Somersetshire at The Oval, 107 for Surrey vs. Derbyshire at Chesterfield.

H. T. W. Hardinge (2)—128 for Kent vs. Essex at Gravesend, 111 for Kent vs. Lancashire at Tonbridge.

V. W. C. Jupp (2)*—128 for Northamptonshire vs. Hampshire at Northampton, 101 not out for Northamptonshire vs. Hampshire at Southampton.

J. E. Parsons (2)*—119 not out for Warwickshire vs. Lancashire at Warwick, 108 for Warwickshire vs. Somersetshire at Birmingham.

C. P. Mead (2)—106 not out for Hampshire vs. Northamptonshire at Northampton, 106 not out for Hampshire vs. Sussex at Portsmouth.

A. J. Croom (2)—103 not out for Warwickshire vs. Glamorganshire at Swansea, 103 for Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire at Birmingham.

Thomas Cook (2)—103 not out for Sussex vs. Glamorganshire at Cardiff, 101 not out for Sussex vs. Gloucestershire at Brighton.

Percy Holmes—250 for Yorkshire vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham.

A. T. Ratcliffe*—201 for Cambridge University vs. Oxford University at Lord's.

H. W. Parks—200 not out for Sussex vs. Essex at Chelmsford.

J. C. Squires—200 not out for Surrey vs. Cambridge University at The Oval.

H. G. Vivian*—136 for New Zealand vs. Oxford University at Oxford.

J. E. Timms—131 not out for Northamptonshire vs. Hampshire at Southampton.

William Voce—129 for Nottinghamshire vs. Glamorganshire at Nottingham.

T. H. Barling—126 for Surrey vs. Cambridge University at The Oval.

A. N. Ducat—125 for Surrey vs. Warwickshire at The Oval.

Maurice Leyland—124 for Yorkshire vs. Surrey at Bradford.

E. W. Dawson*—123 for Leicestershire vs. Gloucestershire at Leicester.

Nigel Haig*—123 for Middlesex vs. Nottinghamshire at Nottingham.

James Sims—123 for M. C. C. vs. Kent at Lord's.

G. O. Allen*—122 for England vs. New Zealand at Lord's.

R. C. Blunt*—120 for New Zealand vs. Cambridge University at Cambridge.

Alec Shipman—120 for Leicestershire vs. Middlesex at Leicester.

Harold Storer—116 not out for Derbyshire vs. Surrey at Chesterfield.

W. E. Astill—115 for Leicestershire vs. Sussex at Leicester.

D. R. Wilcox*—114 not out for Cambridge University vs. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI at Eastbourne.

A. E. Alderman—113 for Derbyshire vs. Surrey at The Oval.

J. W. Lee—113 for Somersetshire vs. Northamptonshire at Northampton.

Arthur Staples—113 for Nottinghamshire vs. Somersetshire at Nottingham.

D. N. Moore*—111 not out for Oxford University vs. Free Foresters at Oxford.

Benjamin Lilley—110 for Nottinghamshire vs. Glamorganshire at Nottingham.

J. T. Bell—109 for Glamorganshire vs. Essex at Chelmsford.

James Parks—109 for Sussex vs. Nottinghamshire at Horsham.

D. M. Smith—108 for Derbyshire vs. Hampshire at Chesterfield.

H. W. Lee—107 for Middlesex vs. Glamorganshire at Lord's.

A. Mitchell—107 for Yorkshire vs. Hampshire at Portsmouth.

D. R. Jardine*—106 not out for M. C. C. vs. Cambridge at Lord's.

James Cutmore—106 for Essex vs. Sussex at Chelmsford.

W. L. Neale—105 for Gloucestershire vs. Leicestershire at Leicester.

Joseph Hardstaff—104 not out for Nottinghamshire vs. Sussex at Nottingham.

A. S. Kennedy—103 for Hampshire vs. Northamptonshire at Northampton.

Harold Larwood—102 not out for Nottinghamshire vs. Sussex at Nottingham.

T. C. Lowry*—101 not out for New Zealand vs. M. C. C. at Lord's.

George Gunn—101 for Nottinghamshire vs. New Zealand at Nottingham.

F. R. Brown*—100 not out for Cambridge University vs. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI at Eastbourne.

A. Keeton—100 not out for Nottinghamshire vs. Essex at Nottingham.

G. L. Weir*—100 not out for New Zealand vs. Glamorganshire at Cardiff.

C. J. Bray*—100 for Essex vs. Northamptonshire at Leyton.

Charles Hallows—100 for Lancashire vs. Gloucestershire at Manchester.

H. P. Ward*—100 for H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI vs. Oxford University at Eastbourne.

R. E. S. Wyatt*—100 for Warwickshire vs. Surrey at The Oval.

*Amateur.

180 TO TEE OFF IN U. S. PUBLIC LINKS GOLF

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—A record entry of 180 players will start in the United States public links golf championship at St. Paul, Minn., on Aug. 4, according to an announcement from the United States Golf Association yesterday. This list surpasses by 33 the previous largest field ever to seek the national title, which was in 1929, when 147 started at St. Louis. Last year the tournament, held at Jacksonville, Fla., drew 122 entries.

Twenty-nine cities have entered full teams of four players to compete for the Warren G. Harding trophy, emblematic of the city championship, which was won last year by Brooklyn, and which will be defended this year. The cities seeking the Harding Cup are St. Paul, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Detroit, Portland, Ore.; Davenport, Iowa; Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Baltimore, Toledo, Los Angeles, Superior, Wis.; Waterloo, Iowa; San Francisco, Long Beach, Calif.; Jacksonville, Spokane, Akron, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Little Rock, Dayton, Brooklyn, Louisville and Washington.

Robert E. Wingate, of Jacksonville, Fla., also will defend his individual title.

YOLANDA WINS IN LAKE YACHT RACE

HENDERSON HARBOR, N. Y., July 28 (AP)—Twenty-two hours, two minutes and 28 seconds out of Cobourg, Ont., the schooner Yolanda won the Freeman Cup cruise to Henderson by 25 seconds corrected time Sunday, the judges announced yesterday. The cruise officially opened the Lake Yacht Racing Association's annual regatta, later events of which will be sailed from this harbor.

The Yolanda was sailed by Commodore B. R. Gooderham of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto. Kathea II, former Can

WOMEN'S GROUP PLANS TO OPEN EUROPEAN OFFICE

International Federation, Meeting in Vienna, Hears of Other Aids

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 28—Delegates from America and 11 European states, gathered here for the opening yesterday of the first world conference of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, acclaimed the announcement that the federation is to open a permanent European office.

A local organization was formed only two years ago, and that the first international conference is now being held here is hailed as evidence of the courage of the local federation and proof of the great progress made in women's activities in Austria during the last two years. The progress of business and professional women here also is seen in the establishment of a weekly for Austrian women called Das Wort der Frau, and by the decision to establish a European office of the Federation.

The move was announced by Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of New York, president of the organization, in her annual report. The office is to be under the direction of Miss Dorothy Heneker of Montreal, at present secretary of the federation and membership chairman.

Women from 10 countries are active in extending special courtesies to federation members traveling abroad, according to a report by Miss Helen Fraser of London, chairman of the International Committee on Hospitality and Courtesies. Reciprocal visits for journalists, lawyers, teachers and business women are among the hospitality features, as well as the exchange of posts for women of different states, enabling them to become acquainted with the customs and conditions in other lands, while individual members are being helped in establishing important business contacts.

Discussion of a report from the Committee on Commercial Exchanges produced from Austria a request that an international copyright be urged for samples, patterns, etc., since Austria, which always is rich with new ideas, loses much annually through plagiarism. A committee will investigate the matter during the coming year.

A report of the Committee on Fine Arts outlined important work done in Italy in the way of decorations for news stands and the organization of international concerts, and pleaded for the establishment of permanent sales exhibitions of artistic products in various cities as a means of helping artists and business in general. A Hungarian representative pleaded for financing new and better translations from less widely known languages into international languages, like English, French or German.

GERMAN CROWDS FIND NEW HOPE IN MacDONALD VISIT

(Continued from Page 1)

fies no vigorous Socialist democracy. Without overestimating the importance of his public welcome, it is possible to accept Mr. MacDonald's own impression given today that not merely the heads of the Government, but the people themselves, are keenly interested in furthering understanding between nations.

A significant phase in the visit of the British ministers was revealed during the Chancellor's dinner last night, when Dr. Heinrich Bruening, German Chancellor, and Mr. MacDonald exchanged impressions of the present situation. Dr. Bruening declared that Germany is throwing all its strength into mastering a crisis, but that foreign powers and banks accelerated that crisis by withdrawing their credits from Germany, and that they must coöperate. The groundwork of coöperation was laid in London, said Dr. Bruening, and further building must now begin. Mr. MacDonald carried the same idea even further by defining the London result as merely a preparation for a more fundamental examination of Germany's difficulties. By this he clearly meant the eventual reëxamination of the reparations question, but when pressed today for an explanation of his words he refused to venture further into the future than to imply that great events are still to come.

Bolsters German Confidence

In his address last night Mr. MacDonald used his most forceful eloquence in an effort to improve German confidence.

"We came to Berlin to demonstrate to the world that, despite the difficulties of the present condition, our confidence in Germany remains unaltered," he said. "A free and self-respecting Germany is indispensable for our general civilization. No nation which respects itself can cease to exist without grave danger to other members of international society. It is especially unsuitable that a nation which is so exalted in art, in economics and in philosophy as is Germany, a nation which, in body and spirit, is so firmly under control, which has proved its qualities in long and changing history should be denied help in distress from other people.

"The results of the London conference were not sensational," he said. "The task on hand is to hold ground while preparations for a fundamental correction of the difficulties can be made. Since the conclusion of the London conference many important things have happened. First of all is the aid given by France, and I would like to express a wish that the conversations between you and the French statesmen may be continued, with prospects of others if this appears necessary. Contact between men is an important element. We must forget the past."

This morning the British members called on President Hindenburg and had a most pleasant conversation for a half hour. Afterward they received the press and explained the British mission in Germany. They said they are convinced that the crisis in Germany is temporary and abnormal and springs chiefly from lack of confidence. The British leaders came to help bring about a change of atmosphere. The experts began their technical labors. Not only do the British wish to prepare the way for an economic recovery in Germany and in the world, but they are equally anxious to prepare for the disarmament conference at Geneva next February. Both economic and political tasks are proceeding simultaneously and satisfactorily, said Mr. MacDonald.

Atmosphere is Changed

Already Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson are agreed that they can sense a change in the atmosphere between Germany and France, and in the world generally. Mr. Henderson declared the visit of the German ministers in Paris marked an entirely new era in the relationship between the two countries. While Germany is far from solving all its problems, nevertheless, in Mr. Henderson's view, new relations based on mutual confidence have been established between Germany and France. This confidence is bound to effect all European problems," he added.

At noon Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson were luncheon guests of Mr. Otto Braun, Prussian Premier, where they met many leaders of the Social Democratic Party. Here they had an opportunity of conferring with men more nearly corresponding to their own party views than Dr. Bruening or Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, for Mr. Braun is generally regarded as a Socialist and a fortress strength of post-war Germany. The German Social Democrats, for instance, objected to the manner of announcing the proposed Austro-German Customs Union. As they are the largest party of the Reich, their views constitute an important supplement to the slightly more conservative attitude of Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius.

The British ministers are unable to supplement their survey of German politics by a conference with the so-called "national opposition" party of Hitler and Hugenberg. It is doubtful if these leaders would consider it worth while to confer with the British ministers. When asked if he intended to see them, Mr. MacDonald gracefully referred to the unfortunate shortness of time.

The British will return to London within a few hours, but their brief stay has already made favorable contributions to the work facing the Chancellor. His desk may be piling high with unapproached tasks, but as he rides through the streets of Berlin with his foreign guest the burden grows appreciably lighter and the German people themselves begin to reflect those qualities which Mr. MacDonald eloquently seeks to call forth.

Miss Berkman Held For Deportation

Miss Edith Berkman, organizer for the National Textile Workers Union, and communistic leader, surrendered to Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, Commissioner of Immigration at Boston, today, arriving at the immigration station in company with her attorney, Mr. Harry Hoffman, Boston lawyer.

The United States Department of Labor issued a warrant of deportation for Miss Berkman, on the grounds that she is an undesirable alien. Mr. Hoffman said he would appeal to the Federal Court, on the grounds Miss Berkman was a citizen by virtue of her father's naturalization.

Mrs. Tillinghast said today Miss Berkman had failed to produce any evidence that her father had become a naturalized citizen, and deportation proceedings would start at once.

NEWTON CORNER CHANGES SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., July 28—Plans to relieve traffic congestion at Newton Corner through street rearrangements were recommended at the weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen by Maj. Lewis E. Moore, who had been appointed by the board to study the situation. The cost of his plan, he said, would approximate $416,000, and the work would take four years.

Major Moore's recommendations included a parking space in the block bounded by Center, Washington, Bacon and Pearl Streets; widening of Pearl Street for bus stations which are now located in the square; rearrangement of traffic lanes in the square, and a new street to be cut parallel to the Boston & Albany Railroad tracks, which would provide a direct route from Washington Street to the boulevard at Charlesbank Road.

Roman Pottery Serves New Purpose

GIVES OCCUPATION TO JOBLESS

More Than 1000 Interesting Roman Relics Have Been Discovered Near the Village of Ospringe, Kent. The Piece of Pottery Shown Is Being Reassembled by an Ex-Service Man, Otherwise Out of Work, and a Young Helper.

Former Service Men Find Happiness Doing Archæological Work in Kent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSPRINGE, Kent, Eng.—Archæology has come to the rescue of a number of jobless ex-service men in this little country village. They are happily employed piecing together Roman relics discovered near by, and, under the direction of its curator, Mr. W. Whiting, a remarkable museum has been formed.

Various vessels, penknives, bangles, beads, and bracelets, a baby's feeding bottle, flint saws, dice and counters, hobnails and mirrors, all nearly 2000 years old, have been dug up.

"We have discovered lots of vessels, many of blown glass," Mr. Whiting explains. "One of these was pieced together by quite a young man. We dug up the earth, washed it through a fine sieve to sort out the bits of glass, and he had them for three months before he puzzled out all their correct positions.

"These disks of glass," said Mr. Whiting, "caused an argument up in London. I believe that the Romans used to cover them with thin layers of pure lead and use them as mirrors. Such mirrors were supposed to be unknown before the thirteenth century, when they were invented in Germany. But the Nuremberg glass mirror makers seem to have been only copying the Romans, as everyone else appears to be doing!"

Fully 1000 visitors stop to inspect the museum every year. The building is the old Maison Dieu, founded by King Henry III about 1230 as a wayside hostel. On its ruined walls, containing fine old doorways and windows, were erected in Queen Elizabeth's time some upper rooms with fireplaces and chimneys and one beautiful ornamental ceiling.

All this was threatened with demolition in 1922 and would have been lost had not the parishioners clubbed together to save the old buildings as relics of past history.

This stopping place for travelers and pilgrims is in a valley by a stream, and on the hill above is a camp where the Roman Legions used to halt on their journey from Canterbury (Durovernum, as it was then called) to Rochester (Durobrivis). A later settlement of tradesmen, craftsmen, and agricultural workers also occupied the site.

Even the Stone Age people appear to have lived in the hills and valleys around, and to have left behind them ax heads, scrapers, knives, bores and saws. And so there are few places in England that can show better evidences of past history than the little village of Ospringe.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Edisonians; Will Dodge, director; with Jack Beauvais.
6:30 Announcement; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 Del Castillo, organist.
7:20 Doris Estey, pianist.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Wayside Stand."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Dairy Virtuosos; Concert orchestra, Jack Shilkret, conductor.
9:00 NBC, Nash Parade of Progress: Historical sketch; orchestra, Max Bendix, director.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Earle Spicer, baritone, Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; announcements; news.
11:16 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Ranny Week's Serenade.
5:15 Scores; Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Voice of the Organ.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; Tom Buckly State Department, American Legion; sports review; temperature.
6:15 Gov. John Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Ginger Boys male trio.
8:00 Armstrong Quakers; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet, Edward East and Ralphe Dumke.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Death Valley Days," sketch, "Bill Corcoran Goes Home."
10:00 Pop Concerts and soloists.
10:30 NBC, Ciara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, "Waves of Melody."
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:15 Louie's Hungry Five; skit.
11:25 Radio Billboard talk.
11:30 NBC, "Dream Pictures"; Archer Gibson, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Uncle Art with Horace Heidt's Californians.
5:45 "The Outdoor Club."
6:00 "Irish Cameos" with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Andrew Jacobson, saxophonist.
6:30 Recorded talk.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball scores, news, weather.
7:15 "The Auction Block"; songs.
7:30 Necco String Ensemble; Lee Bryan.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor, Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, The Round Towners with Irene Beasley.
8:30 CBS, Bon Bons, Negro female quartet.
8:45 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
9:00 CBS, Minute Dramas; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Bristoleers: Polly Waters, soprano; Clyde Dengler, tenor; mixed octet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Vito Guisar, tenor; Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Savino Tone Pictures."
11:00 "Country Club Playboys."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Rockland (Maine) Musical Program.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Elmer Middleton, baritone.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Bar Harbor Musical Program.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 Variety program; Val and Jeanne.
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, violin, organ.
8:45 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CB, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, "Adventures in Words."
5:30 CBS, Edward R. Armstrong, inventor of the seadrome, interviewed.
5:45 CBS, Sweetheart Hour, with Ben Alley, tenor.
6:00 CBS, The Vagabonds.
6:15 Vocal and instrumental.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Al Martin, baritone; Eleanor Geer, accompanist.
8:30 Yankee Network Players.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Quaker Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—Doubleheader, Red Sox-Detroit, Fred Hoey, reporter.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

OIL OUTPUT GAINS

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States in the week ended July 25 totaled 2,477,361 barrels, an increase of 46,565 barrels, according to the Oil & Gas Journal.

Need of Kirstein Business Library Indicated in Greatly Increased Use

Boston business men are finding answers to their questions at the year-old Kirstein Business Library, a branch of the Boston Public Library, according to Mrs. Mary W. Dietrechson, the librarian. Its value is shown in their increased attendance during the last year, she adds.

Not only the complicated problems of the banker, retail merchant and financier, but the lesser questions of the stenographer, clerk and office boy are being solved at this library which opened May 7, 1930, she said.

Use of the library, however, has not been confined to business men, for students in business schools and colleges have come to the library and undoubtedly they have helped to increase the attendance which mounted from 8485 persons in June, 1930, to 12,511 during the corresponding period this year.

To the casual onlooker, the library, with its Bulfinch front, has the appearance of an old business house. Through this impression much undesirable element has been avoided, and the library has been undisturbed in its efforts to cater to the business man and his problems.

The library was built by Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president of Filene's Sons, and presented to the city of Boston. It occupies the site of old Police Station No. 2. Bookstalls now stand in the basement where prison cells once held their inmates. The reference room on the first floor now occupies the section where the police desk stood in the old building, torn down in 1930.

One of the great attractions of the library is its window displays. For the last two weeks aerial views of Boston have been on exhibit and crowds of workers have flocked around the window at lunch time. These exhibitions are changed every three weeks. Business firms throughout the city frequently coöperate by sending display material.

To those persons who are really interested in business subjects, the displays have a definite appeal, according to the librarian, and many times they succeed in drawing an interested visitor to investigate the building.

Inside he finds more than 8000 volumes on such subjects as business management and finance, and also business directories of all sorts. Many of these, the visitor learns, he may borrow for a reasonable length of time at the circulating room on the second floor. He also discovers that the librarian is always ready to help him on any particular subject.

The Kirstein Library is one of six public business libraries in the country, the librarian said, the others being located in Newark, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Providence and Hartford.

DR. MacCURDY OF YALE TO JOIN EXCAVATORS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 28 (AP)—Dr. George Grant MacCurdy, director of the American school of prehistoric research and curator of anthropology at Yale University, with Mrs. MacCurdy, will leave for Europe Aug. 8 to join students and staff of the school at Homolka excavations near Prague, where the summer research work is in progress.

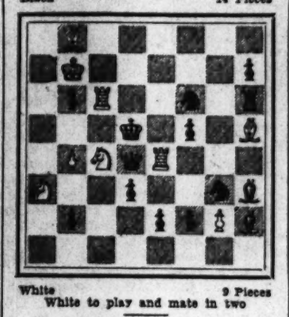
From there they will go by way of Vienna and Budapest to Jugoslavia to inspect prehistoric sites, including Vinca near Belgrade. Returning to Czechoslovakia in September, they will commence excavation of an early Bronze Age site near Bratislava, where President Masaryk will visit them.

CHESS

by Frederick B. Cavanagh

PROBLEM NO. 1335
By J. A. J. Smith

Black — 14 Pieces

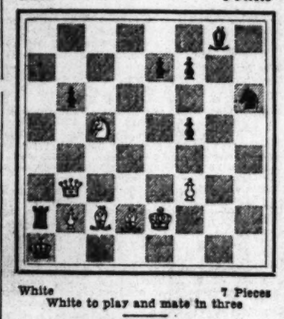


White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1336
By Dr. E. Palkoska

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1333.	Kt-Q5		
No. 1334.	1. Q-Q6	K-Kt8	
	2. Q-Qch		
	1. ———	P-Kt7	
	2. Q-Kt4		
	1. ———	Kt-K6	
	2. Q-K5		
	1. ———	Kt elsewhere	
	2. Q-Q2ch		

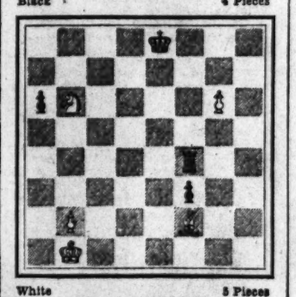
End-Game No. 53. The game continued 1 B-R3, QxB; 2 Q-K2, Kt-Q; 3 Q-B7ch, KtxQ; 4 Kt-K6 mate. Black can escape mate at the cost of a piece with 7 . . . BxPch; 2 KxB, QxQ.

END-GAMES

Here is an artistic ending with a game-like appearance. The winning move is not difficult, but one variation in particular makes the ending worth reproducing. One of Rinck's many prize studies.

End-Game No. 54
By Henri Rinck

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 5 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

A new International Trophy, Dr. Keeney reports in his Cincinnati Enquirer column, has been offered through the generosity of Samuel Insull. This trophy takes the place of the Insull Trophy won this year by London. Its conditions are, we think, a decided improvement, for now the opponents are to be the United States and any country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations. Furthermore the number of players on a side has been increased to 10 and the playing to a minimum of 2½ days and a maximum of two days. This the matches should be more representative and extensive adjudications obviated.

Norman T. Whitaker, through whose efforts the trophy has been established, and nine other players are to act as committee in charge, selecting players, accepting challenges, and such matters. Upon receipt of a challenge, the committee will draw up a set of rules and submit them to the F. I. D. E. (the International Chess Federation), which will also decide priority of challenges, and such matters.

Mr. Insull has also agreed to donate $300 a year for three years to help pay cable expenses, which should be in the neighborhood of $200 a side, with the possibility, if the matches are successful, of a permanent fund.

The Capablanca-Euwe match, played in various Dutch cities this month, started tamely enough according to early reports. The first game was drawn in 29 moves. Capablanca adopted his usual safety-first tactics, letting his opponent, playing Black, do what little pressing he could. Soon most of the pieces were exchanged and a draw the logical outcome.

The second game, which appears below, was also drawn, but it contains some interesting play on Euwe's part and is worth a little attention.

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE TO QP GAME

Euwe White	Capablanca Black	Euwe White	Capablanca Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 Q-Q2	QR-Q
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 P-B4	Kt-Kt5
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5(a)	15 BxKt	KtxB
4 P-K3(b)	P-QKt3	16 P-R4(c)	BxP(f)
5 KKt-K2	B-Kt2	17 KtxB	QxKt
6 P-QR3	BxKtch	18 QR-K	Q-Kt3(g)
7 KtxB	Castles	19 BxP!	KxB(h)
8 P-Q5(c)	Q-K2	20 Q-Rtch	K-Kt1
9 B-Kt5	P-Q3	21 P-B5	P-KR4(i)
10 Castles	P-B3	22 PxKt1	Q-Kt2
11 PxKP	QxP	23 QxQch	KtxQ
12 P-QKt3	QKt-Q2	24 PxP	RxP
13 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt4	Drawn	
14 Q-Q4(d)	P-B4		

(a) A la mode thus far in the match.
(b) In the first game, playing white, Capablanca tried the easy-going 4 Q-B2, to which P-Q4 gives equality. The most forceful move is 4 Q-Kt3, but the resulting positions are pretty well known. The best aims to keep a Kt at QB3.
(c) Euwe characteristically takes the aggressive. If he can successfully "bottle up" the black K, he will have a positional advantage.
(d) Discouraging P-Q4 to which 15 KtxP and 16 QxKt becomes possible.
(e) In the nature of a tactical combination, for if Black refuses the P, White can prevent the liberating P-Q4.
(f) If 18 . . . Kt-B3; 19 QR-K and the KP cannot be taken, for if BxP; 20 P-B5, Q-K3; 21 B-B4! and if KtxP; 20 KtxKt, BxKt; 21 P-B5 etc. Black has thus no option.
(g) 20 . . . Q-Kt3 prevents White's combination, which unfortunately only draws, but 21 R-KT would then be adequate compensation.
(h) Not 21 . . . KtxP; 22 B-B6!, KtxR; 23 Q-K2!
(i) If 23 . . . Kt-B3; 24 Q-B6!

L. Roedl, who tied Bogoljubow for first place in the recent German championship tournament at Swinemund, is a newcomer of considerable promise. His victory over Fritz Saemisch, an active, though of late none-too-successful German master, shows daring and imagination.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Roedl White	Saemisch Black	Roedl White	Saemisch Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 Kt-Q5	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 PxB	PxP(d)
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 BxBP	Kt-Q2
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	20 B-K4	R-KB
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	21 R-Q3	Q-Kt3
6 B-Kt5	P-KKt3(a)	22 B-K3	Q-B2
7 Castles	B-Kt2	23 B-Q4	B-B3(e)
8 P-B4	Castles	24 RxPch	KxB
9 B-K3	B-Q2	25 R-R3ch	K-Kt1
10 B-B3	Q-Kt1(b)	26 BxB	KtxB
11 Q-Q2	R-Q	27 Q-R4	Q-B4ch
12 QR-Q	KtxKt	28 R-B2	Kt-R4
13 BxKt	B-B3	29 QxKt	P-B3
14 Q-B2	P-K4	30 P-Kt5	QxQP
15 B-K3	P-QKt4(c)	31 Q-R7ch	K-B2
16 P-KKt4	P-Kt5	32 RxPch	Resigns

(a) A positional continuation adopted by Dr. Lasker and others on occasion. Eventually the backward QP is advanced or exchanged, especially if White underestimates the resourcefulness of Black's position.
6 . . . P-KKt3 is perhaps slightly sounder.
(b) This move seems a little cramping.
10 . . . P-QR3 followed by Q-B2 with free scope for the rooks is preferable.
(c) White's superiority is now clear. This move, and White's rejoinder, add dash and complexity to an already involved position.
(d) This hardly helps Black's game, but White's pieces are strongly located with good prospects of direct attack.
(e) 23 . . . P-KKt3 offers better defensive possibilities, though 24 R-KB3, P-B3; 25 Q-R4 would maintain the pressure. At any rate, White's immediate combination would be held up.

FLOUR BIDS FOR CITY LOWEST IN YEARS

Bids for supplying the city of Boston with flour for the ensuing year were opened at city hall yesterday and revealed the lowest prices in several years. The city wants 4232 barrels of bread flour and 547 of pastry flour.

Three bids were received for bread flour, the lowest was $3.74 per barrel and the highest, $3.85. Two bids were received for the pastry flour, $3.40 and $3.54. The bids were taken under consideration.

LOW RATE ON LOAN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 28 (AP)—A new low interest rate of 1.235 per cent was obtained yesterday on a $1,000,000 municipal loan in anticipation of taxes. A previous low rate of $1.32 was obtained in May. A Boston bank was the low bidder.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

COLORADO manufacturer wants capable men or women to sell Karymor Playground Apparatus to schools, parks, etc.; liberal commission; car necessary; must furnish bond at our expense. R. F. LAMAR & COMPANY, 502 East 9th, Pueblo, Colorado.

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APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, 840 up. Offices, 464 Huntington Ave., Boston.

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(Continued)

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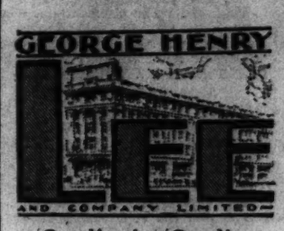

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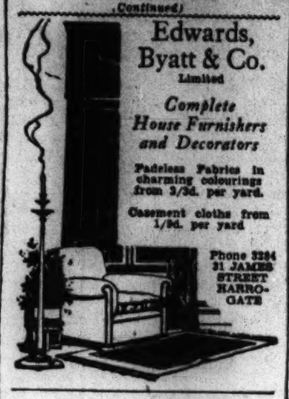
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Red Admiral Butterfly

RED ADMIRALS are easy to recognize and remember by their distinct markings. Bright orange-red bars light up the purple black velvety forewings which spread about two inches, and carry a few noticeable white spots near the tips. A border of the same vivid color is seen at the outer edge of the hind wings. The slim body tapers to the tip, and the antennæ are distinctly knobbed.

The characteristic flight is rapid, but the admiral often alights—likely upon lilac flowers in early summer and dahlias later in the season—while it opens and closes its wings repeatedly; but if you approach it, the wings are snapped back to back and the red admiral becomes inconspicuous. It is fond of sipping fruit juices, especially from overripe parts.

In July an admiral caterpillar is about an inch long, with black head and variegated body. It folds a young leaf of nettle, or hop, over its head and proceeds to eat that canopy top, all except the veining of the leaf. After each molt it moves to a larger leaf, until it has changed its skin four times before it forms its cocoon. Then after resting a week or so it emerges with wings. It winters in this form and also in the chrysalis, but across the southern part of the range it does not hibernate.

This butterfly is more cosmopolitan than most of the others, as it is found without variation across continental Europe, the whole of North America south of Labrador and Vancouver, the Bermudas, Cuba and Mexico.

A Word a Day

Deficient

Pronounced *de-fish'-ent*, with first *e* as in *e*vent (not as in debt), *i* as in *i*t, second *e* as in moment.

This word is derived from the Latin *deficere*, "to be wanting, to fail," compounded of *de*, "down, from," and *facere*, "to do."

We use "deficient" in the sense of "needed to make up completeness, wanting as regards a requirement, lacking, insufficient, inadequate." "Defective" is similarly derived, the principal difference between the two being that "defective" generally conveys the sense of blemish, while "deficient" suggests lack of adequacy. This difference becomes clear when we compare the words in this sentence, "The troops abandoned the campaign because of deficient (or defective) supplies."

Example: "By his sympathy he proved he was not deficient in affection."

Notes and Queries

Asswage (Mrs. F. E.)—A relic of Middle English days, when the word now familiar to us as "assuage" varied between *asuagen* and *aswagen*. As used in Job 16: 6, it translates *chasak*, a primitive Hebrew root meaning "to restrain." Pronounced *a-sway'*, with first *a* as in account, second as in *l*ate.

New—*Nu*, or perhaps more easily *nyou*, but not *noo*.

Illumine—Long *u*, *ih-lyou'-mihn*.

Despiseth—*De-spiz'-eth*, with first *e* "quick-long," as in *e*vent; avoid the slovenly *dih-spi'-zuth*.

In Lighter Vein

Exposed

Barber: "How is it your hands are so dirty?"

Apprentice: "Nobody had a shampoo today."—*Das Kleine Witzblatt* (Leipsig).

Knew Jim

Col. George Harvey moved into his new home at Deal, N. J., and engaged Jim Harvey to run his farm. When he went back into the hills to register as a voter, the chairman of the registration board seemed rather doubtful of the citified stranger.

He mused: "Harvey? Deal? Do you know Jim Harvey over there?"

"Yes," said the Colonel, solemnly. "I work for him."

"Oh, do ye? That's all right, then. You can vote."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Not the Answers!

"A statesman is supposed to be familiar with all public questions."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but not necessarily with all the answers."—*Washington Star.*

It Can Be Done

Daughter: "But, Dad, don't you believe that two can live as cheaply as one?"

Father: "I certainly do. Right now your mother and I are living as cheaply as you."—*Life.*

A Quotation for Today

OUR ideal will never be met with in life unless we have first achieved it within ourselves.
—MAETERLINCK.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

Sebec Lake, Maine

IN A summer camp in Maine accommodating about 70 guests, there is a fatherly individual everyone has come to know as "Father John." From him the writer has learned something more of what true service means.

"Father John" is a self-appointed committee of one to see that the guests in his section are cared for in the many little ways that some might not think so important. Several times a day, for instance, fresh spring water is brought to the cabin door. Wood and kindling are brought early in the morning for the much-enjoyed fireplace. When a sudden rain comes up no guest ever fails to find his boat turned over to keep it dry inside. When the campers have "turned in" for the night, it is his pleasure to stay up to greet any late arrivals and help them to their cabins.

These and countless other little extra things are done so quietly and cheerfully that one is convinced they are purely bits of duty, and that extra remuneration is not expected.

He has been in the camp many years, and no one has ever seen him anything but happy and eager to help. Nothing is ever too much trouble for him to do graciously. "Father John" seems to have little of this world's goods, but if the love of all who come in contact with him and the peace that comes from unselfish service are riches, he is wealthy indeed.

The Children's Corner

Tammy Thistledown's Dream

MRS. THOMASINA THISTLEDOWN lived in a sheltered hollow at the far end of a large Common. Generations of Thistledowns had lived there before her, and so the hollow was called "Thistledown Hollow." Not that Mrs. T. T., as she was called by her friends, lived there alone—no indeed! Her beautiful purple down was well set off by the long yellow spikes of her neighbor, Mrs. Wild Mignonette, and by the airy sprays of Dropwort, and the little bright blue Chicories, while in the background loomed the imposing Mr. Poppy.

The Thistledowns were a large family, and had some reason to be proud of their beauty, for their fine downy heads were shaded from pale lavender to a deep purply-crimson. Even before their flower-heads opened to the sunshine they were beautiful, for the buds were covered with a fine prickly mesh, as though some industrious spider had been working there. On the whole they were a very happy contented family for they had many friends. Sometimes the little chaffinches would invite themselves to supper of an evening, and how they chattered and chirruped with joy over the delicious thistle seeds! Often, too, the children from the big house across the Common would stop on their way to school and exclaim, "Just look at that family of thistles—they are the finest anywhere about. Did you ever see anything so pretty?"

But the youngest member of the Thistledown family, little Tammy Thistledown, was inclined to be rather "whiny" and "grisly," and seemed to be growing up into a discontented little cross-patch. It was all because young Tammy had one day overheard two starlings discussing the beautiful sights to be seen in the garden of the big house. "You never saw such roses," said one. "Or such sunflowers or hollyhocks," said the other. "And the lilies," said the first one throwing back his head in ecstasy. "They are kings and queens among flowers," said the other, and they flew away still chattering.

"Mother," said Tammy, "I want to grow in a garden."

His father roared with laughter. "Ha, ha! just hark to that! He wants to grow in a garden."

Tammy became cross, and was inclined to be a little rude, so that in the end his mother was obliged to send him to bed early.

That night Tammy had a dream. In his dream a queer little voice whispered to him, "Would you like to come into the big garden and grow among the lilies and the geraniums?"

"Yes, please," answered Tammy excitedly, and shut his eyes and waited.

When he opened them again his right elbow was sticking into the knee of a hollyhock, and his left elbow was wedged firmly into a pink lily.

"I beg your pardon," he began timidly, wondering who he ought to address first.

In front a pansy was complaining bitterly. "Since this tiresome thistle came into our garden," she grumbled, "I've had scarcely enough to eat."

"No, nor I," said a blue Canterbury Bell on her right, "not only that but my back windows are all darkened over."

"No one can even see how pretty I look now," sobbed a mauve Cherry Pie in the background, and his little leaves began to quiver.

Tammy was now feeling thoroughly confused and uncomfortable, and not a little annoyed. He was just opening his mouth to begin an argument, when the master of the house walked slowly down the gravel path and stopped in front of the thistle.

"Mary, my dear," he called to his wife, "just bring me a pair of garden scissors will you? There's a weed growing here and choking the other flowers."

That was the last straw. To be called a "weed." Tammy shut his eyes tight with indignation and screamed.

"Dear me, dear me!" said Mrs. Thistledown to her son, "what can be the matter with you?"

"Oh, oh!" wailed young Tammy, "he called me a weed."

"There there," soothed kind Mrs. T., "you'll soon feel better."

"But Mother, I'm not a weed, am I?" sobbed Tammy.

"Well, that just depends where you are growing," said Mrs. Thistledown thoughtfully. "A weed, you see, is a plant growing in the wrong place."

Tammy sat up and dried his eyes. "I see," he said happily. "I was only a weed when I grew in the garden beside the roses."

"What nonsense you do talk!" said his mother. "Come and have your breakfast."

The Adventures of Waddles

IN JUNGLE LAND I GROPED ABOUT TO FIND THE QUICKEST PATHWAY OUT.
THE TWISTED TREES AND VINES THAT CLING PREVENTED ME FROM TAKING WING.
AT LAST THE TANGLED PATHWAY LED TO OPEN SPACES JUST AHEAD.
AND THEN I TOLD A JUNGLE FRIEND, "THINGS THAT BEGIN MUST SURELY END."

Balloon Puzzle

Six of the balloons shown contain letters which spell the word JAUNTY. One by one they burst, each time leaving a complete word. Can you solve this puzzle?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Alphabet Puzzle:

Ax, ball, cap, dish, eagle, fence, gate, hand, ink, jam, knife, leaf, moon, nest, ocean, pond, quart, radio, shoe, table, umbrella, vase, watch, xylophone, yard, zebra.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Can French Security Be Insured

FRANCE cannot do anything in the way of disarmament until she obtains further guarantees of her own security. That is the gist of the reply of the French Government to the League of Nations' request for information and suggestions to facilitate the world disarmament conference next February. As a facilitator it has all the appearance of a brake. Indeed, it expresses an attitude which, if adhered to, would seem to doom the conference to failure in advance.

For it is extremely unlikely that the assurances France asks can be given. Apparently she is returning to the proposal Clemenceau put forward when the League Covenant was drafted—an international police force to enforce the peace. The French note refers to that clause in Article 8 of the Covenant which says:

> The maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

In this clause, "common action" is the phrase emphasized by France. It is the old concept of "sanctions," a concept which France has steadily favored, but one from which the League has been gradually turning away. This obligation for "common action" remains, of course, upon League members, but is inoperative until the Council decides that action shall be taken. And the League has tended to develop as a forum rather than as a superstate.

In view of the United States' reluctance even to discuss a consultative treaty to support the Pact of Paris, the achievement of a much more binding agreement to come instantly to the aid of any attacked nation—apparently the prerequisite now fixed for any French advance toward disarmament—seems remote. Even those who believe that some implementation of the Kellogg-Briand pact is essential see little prospect of formal guarantees at any early date.

And in making such guarantees her *sine qua non* for coöperation in disarmament, France may be endangering the informal guarantees provided by world good will, which in the end might be a far greater insurance of security. For any guarantee, any treaty, possesses only the value which public support gives it at any particular moment.

That has been made clear in recent events. The Young plan has been revised in effect, not only by economic forces, but by the world's conviction that Germany must be relieved of some burdens if collapse was to be avoided. In that conviction German security resided.

It must have become apparent to French statesmen during the negotiations for a moratorium that any policy which would seek by political and financial pressure to keep Germany submerged must leave France standing almost alone. The understanding which seems to have grown up between London and Berlin and between Washington and Berlin, and the whole atmosphere of the MacDonald-Bruening-Stimson visitings, must have tended greatly to strengthen that impression.

For France even to appear unreasonable will not enhance her security. But considering the new fortifications on France's borders and figures which show French military forces greater than before the war while Germany has been reduced to about one-ninth of her pre-war strength, French fears are not likely to seem entirely reasonable to non-French opinion.

The isolation of France and the hardening of opinion in other nations against her are not the surest steps toward world peace. But when France asks guarantees, she opens the way for others to ask in return, and the immediate assurance which the nations seek is that France will refrain from such repression of Germany as may cause a general political and economic crash.

Week-End or Summer Vacation?

"WHEN are you going on your summer vacation?" asked a Boston business man of an acquaintance as he proceeded to cram an assortment of railway and resort folders back into his pocket, and prepared to outline his going-away schedule of cutting off the light and gas, discontinuing milk and newspapers, draping the furniture, and leaving orders to trim the lawn regularly.

"Oh, I'm not taking several weeks for loafing," replied the friend. "You see, I'm a week-ender and spread my holidays throughout the year."

Probably the majority of folk prefer to spend their vacations in one unbroken succession of days—as did the Boston executive—judging from the automobiles which rush along the highways and the excursionists who buy long green railway tickets supplied with "stop-over" coupons.

But for those who cannot get away for a long trip, and for those who prefer to spread their vacation, a procession of little holidays spent within convenient radius of the home town and devoted to golfing, hiking trips, leisurely reading and friendly talk, may offer recreational opportunity and mental refreshment more satisfying than any scramble for exciting diversions far removed from the native hearthstone.

Americans might learn something from Europeans in this regard. The latter have made a virtue of the week-end holiday, and know how to put it to good employment so that it may yield fullest returns of happiness and relaxation. Their bank of cheerful yesterdays is filled to the top with the small savings of well-remembered experiences and excursions gathered quietly from week to week and not breathlessly pursued through several weeks devoted to the uninterrupted business of vacationing.

Perhaps holidays need to be scattered along the road rather than crowded into a swiftly moving summer omnibus.

Crime Factories

BRUTAL, antiquated, inefficient, unintelligent, futile! America's prison system is all of those things, and more, according to the report of the Wickersham Commission following a survey of 3000 federal and state penitentiaries. The indictment could hardly have been stronger had it been written by one of the 400,000 inmates of those institutions.

Indeed, the commission intimates that the prisons are often worse than futile, even positively injurious. It says that not only does no one claim that "the men who are released are better equipped to accept an honest rôle in the world than before commitment," but that the present system may even "contribute to the increase of crime by hardening the prisoner."

These criticisms are not news. They have been reiterated by report after report and confirmed by riot after riot. Why, then, do not the American people do something about this disgraceful condition? They are beginning to do something. Many reforms are under way. But a great deal more needs to be done.

The commission sets forth some of the remedies, and anything which can direct public attention to them will help. But before reforms go very far there is going to be a question of cost to consider. It is that, as much as public indifference, which has kept the prisons where they are. The commission recommends a system which would attempt to apply individual education to the needs of every prisoner. That is more than is done for individual pupils in the schools. Yet it may be a wise investment.

And it will not always be more costly than mere immuring of men. The commission points out that probation costs only one-tenth to one-twentieth as much as imprisonment. It shows, too, that expensive, fortress dungeons are not needed for the great majority of prisoners. But certainly individual treatment of prisoners, particularly if adequate efforts are made to reform them, is bound to be costly.

> Education in the broadest sense is the profoundest responsibility and opportunity of the prison. Unless the prison succeeds in educating—educating in character, in industry, in habits, in new attitudes and interests, capacities and abilities—it fails.

So declares the commission, but of course failure depends on what the goal is. If the prison is intended merely as a safe deposit where society can stow away dangerous elements and forget them, the present system may do very well.

If, on the other hand, prisons are to attempt any real education aimed at redemption, they must spend money. Segregation, training in trades, checking up on past records, intelligent personal treatment, payment of wages, adequately supervised parole—all are expensive. But they may be cheaper than continuing to make the prisons factories of crime.

And if redemption is worth paying for, how about prevention? Why not make prison reform unnecessary for thousands of youngsters by keeping them out of prison through right direction when it will be least costly and most effective—before they get into a crime factory?

Syndicalism in Spain

SPAIN emerged from its political revolution in a creditable manner. There was no bloodshed. But there was disillusionment. Especially for those who believed the advent of the Republic would bring an end to the industrial depression through which Spain, like other countries, was passing, there was keen disappointment. And the disappointment has found expression in riots and disorders, particularly in Barcelona, Seville and Malaga. Had it not been for the discontent among the masses, it would have been less easy for the Syndicalists to enlist support for their move for a so-called "social revolution."

The people of Spain are not likely to be carried away by Syndicalist promises. They are not by any means convinced that the acquisition and management of industry by Labor alone would lift them out of their plight. They are far from being satisfied that the socialization of production, as is urged by Angel Pestano, Syndicalist leader, would result in better conditions for the workers. Production has ceased to be a matter of merely national concern, and it is largely because of endeavors to control it nationally, rather than internationally, that, in the opinion of the majority of political economists, the world is facing its present crisis.

Spain, then, looks upon the clamorings of the extremists calmly. The Government has taken steps to suppress the disorders. It has dealt firmly with the skirmishes of the Syndicalists, and undoubtedly will initiate measures of relief as soon as the opportunity is afforded. No industrial nation has escaped the aftermath of the keying up of industry and production, and Spain no less than its neighbors is feeling the effect of the higher efficiency during the period of adjustment. It is a trying time for the Government, which, in a comparatively brief period, has had to weather an awkward situation resulting from the political overthrow, a serious clerical problem, and now has on its hands an economic crisis of no small dimensions. At this time more than any other sane counsels are needed until Spain works out of its disturbed condition.

Is "Cellar-Door" Musical?

AN INSTRUCTOR in modern poetry told his class the other day that in his opinion one of the most musical words in the English language is "cellar-door" when intoned properly.

"The image back of the word is not very important," added the instructor. "In fact, the meaning should be forgotten, and attention given to the flowing cadences and soft undertones of 'cellar-door' as a combination of pleasing syllables."

Perhaps this reader of enchanting verse was not unmindful of other musical words of similar tone quality, many of them used with magic effectiveness by the poet Edgar Allan Poe. The instructor's first choice may not be that of other folk, but "cellar-door" is sufficiently alluring to suggest other claimants for inclusion in a list of picturesque words.

"Steam-kettle" conveys the hiss and busyness of words and an iron pot bubbling over the fire, but aside from the picture of domesticity here presented, the word does not captivate the ear as does "samovar" from the steppes of Russia. Poetry finds its best expression in such rhythmic commonplaces as "moon," "dawn," "willow," "murmuring," "reverie," "silken," "starlight," "home," "victorious," "troubadour," "laborer."

If proper names be admitted to the contest, what musical symbols could be better fashioned for uses of poetry than "Shenandoah," "Singapore," "El Dorado," "Chippewa," "Williamsport," "Trinidad," "Windermere," "Lafayette"? Who will sing the songs of the names of villages in New England, redolent of quaint towns in the British Isles?

No particular language or country can claim exclusive ownership to the treasury of beautiful words. They belong to the common heritage of all peoples; they have been borrowed from many lands and sources, and adapted forthwith to common tasks and familiar experiences. With so many noble symbols available for speaking and writing, it is to be regretted that vocabularies have become so stuffed with tawdry phrases, so laden with unworthy substitutes. The English language, in particular, is rich in the romance and pageantry of words, many of which have that singing strength, that beguiling music found in poetry in its most exalted mood.

Chile Unhorses a Dictator

CHILE'S change of Government has been called the "civil revolution" by its supporters. Despite the shifting of the Presidency twice within twenty-four hours, there have been no serious outbreaks and the adjustment to a new régime will probably be made peacefully. The revolution marks the end of one of the notable military dictatorships of Latin-American history. Yet its causes, in the end, were economic, just as were those of the other recent South American revolutions.

President Carlos Ibañez came into power in a period of political confusion and unrest, uniting, for a time, the dissenting forces. He put into full effect the remarkable economic program drawn up by Dr. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton, including a public works program based soundly on special bonds issued only as increasing revenue justified. The chief cities and the countryside were literally transformed by modern buildings and by roads in his four years in the Presidency.

He faced a crisis in the country's great industry—the production of natural sodium nitrate, the basis for most agricultural fertilizers, and was farseeing enough to exchange a government export tax for a share in the immense Chilean nitrate trust that will alone be able, in the future, to meet the competition of synthetic nitrates.

As an administrator he eliminated very largely the wastage of public moneys, and instituted drastic economies that deflated Chile's federal expenditures before the general depression set in, and with the revival of world prosperity, would have been sure of leaving behind him one of the great records in his country's Presidency.

But President Ibañez was a soldier, an uncompromising soldier, and he believed that his country should have what was good for it, whether or no. He was a hard taskmaster, and when the depression reached Chile, as it did early in the present year, the opposition found it easy to arouse resentment against him. He could not meet this crisis with flexibility, nor could be realize that he probably had served his purpose in the present era of Chilean history, and that others must come to patch up the rifts his firmness had made in the body politic.

And an unprosperous rule quickly becomes unpopular. The final blow was struck to the Ibañez prestige by the limited moratorium announced only a week ago, by which Chile admitted its inability to obtain the exchange necessary to ship abroad the money for the service on its foreign debt; the deposit of those funds in the local banks in Chilean currency did not lessen the blow to Chilean pride or to Chilean credit.

Chile's economic situation is serious, but the exchange was firm up to the revolution, and the machinery for rehabilitation is working in well-oiled grooves. Colonel Ibañez has left his successors a heritage of political confusion which their assumption of power will not cure. He has left a heritage of economic difficulties which no change of government can justly be expected to alleviate. But the Chilean people, perhaps the most vigorous and homogeneous of all the peoples of Latin America, offer tools to work with that the new statecraftsmen, wiser than the old, may well be able to use with effectiveness.

Editorial Notes

Discussing an employers' and employees' arbitration bill before the House, the Attorney-General of the Australian Commonwealth said: "We (the Government) place in the forefront of the bill, not the clashing weapons of strike and lock-out, but the solvent remedies of good will and conciliation." Men and nations are choosing, as never before, the path to practical brotherhood.

The Indian Patent Office reports nineteen applications for patents for inventions improving the hand spinning wheel in 1930. Perhaps Hindu women will derive more actual satisfaction from using their improved spinning wheels than their Western sisters do from admiring the beauty of their antique ones.

With this year's fruit crop estimated at 14 per cent above the average for the nation, some extra jobs probably are ripening for pickers, packers and peelers as well as eaters.

So much has been said about laxity of law enforcement lately that it is refreshing to note that 95 per cent of the automobiles stolen in 1930 in the United States were recovered.

At least those who are employed today are not inclined to overwork that old plaint about being "tied down" to a job.

Peace Sentiment—Some Historical Roots

ANY who may suppose that the present world-wide interest in peace is merely a new and frothy whim of romanticists will find evidence, if they consult history and literature, that it represents instead an ancient, deep-seated and enduring desire and objective of mankind.

Thinkers of many centuries have voiced this aspiration, until the question now becomes one of whether humanity will express the will to peace in something more than speech.

Even in antiquity we can find certain "disquieting" thoughts occasionally expressed about the evils attendant on war. Euripides argued that "if bloody contests are to decide, strife will never cease." And both he and Aristophanes agreed to personify peace as "the best and greatest" . . . the richest and most beautiful of the gods. . . ."

Sophocles complained that "War loves to seek its victims in the young," and Theocritus was so wistfully certain of the advantages of peace as contrasted with war that he cried, "Oh, . . . that spiders may draw their fine webs over martial arms, and not even the name of the battle cry be heard!"

The famous Chinese philosopher, Lao Tse, could be definitely classed as a pacifist, and Confucius declared, "The men of the Four Seas are all our brothers."

Among the Romans, Cicero and Sallust both expressed the opinion that war can be excused only if its object is to secure peace. Sallust went a giant stride further, for he promulgated the constructive idea that true national safety "does not consist in arms or in wealth" (here, indeed, does he not even outrun most of our modern thought?), "but in friends."

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Turning to early Christendom we find the great churchmen emphatic in their denunciation of war methods. "The followers of Christ use none of the implements of war," said Clement of Alexandria. And again, "All warfare is unlawful to a Christian." Tertullian contrasted the baptismal vow with the military oath, and pointed out that the one, "the sign of Christ," was utterly inconsistent with the other, which he called "the sign of the Devil." More moderately, but no less positively, St. Augustine wrote, "Not to keep peace is to spurn Christ."

As time went on the churchmen forgot their good precepts and we find abbots, bishops and even popes, abetting wars. Yet when feudalism was at its height and the almost incessant strife between one overlord and another grew unbearable, more than one mind tried to find a remedy. And finally it was the bishops who instituted the famous "Truce of God." By this arrangement the quarrelsome lords were obliged to suspend hostilities from Thursday night till Monday morning every week and on all fast days. The penalty for breaking the truce was the dreaded excommunication.

A strange palliative measure this seems now to us. (Though perhaps it was as sensible for that time as some of our own disarmament attempts!) Another attempt to solve problems of old that seems strange to us—that movement known as the Crusades! Very mixed surely were the motives of the men who went on those expeditions to the Holy Land, but it is quite evident that the popes favored them as a means of "diverting" the bellicose spirit with which western Europe was swarming and of giving those spirits occupation away from home. As we know only too well the end of warfare was not to be brought about so easily. But the gesture was significant.

In the fourteenth century we find Marsiglio of Padua voicing his objection to war because it "is inimical to human progress." And we find Wyclif in England putting the question, "What honor falls to a knight that kills many men? The hangman killeth many more and with a better title. . . ."

When we reach the sixteenth century we find a number of peace advocates. There was Erasmus, for instance, emphasizing the "hopelessness of warfare" because "even victory brings more ill than good." And again, "The advantages of peace reach everybody; while in war even the conqueror weeps."

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There was Sir Thomas More. Putting his opinions in the mouth of his fictitious Utopians, More allowed himself free rein in criticizing the ideas and customs of his day. He shows his supermen as counting war "a very brutal thing; and which, to the reproach of human nature, is more practiced by men than by any sort of beasts." His Utopians confess that if ever war is unavoidable they make use of hired troops to fight for them. Their maxim being, as he puts it, "that as they seek out the best sort of men for their own use at home, so they make use of this worst sort of men for the consumption of war. . . ."

But even so the only victories that they "crack and boast of" are their bloodless victories, "for then do they reckon that a man acts suitably to his nature when he conquers his enemy in such a way as that no other creature but a man could be capable of, and that is by the strength of his understanding."

In the next century we find Hugo Grotius pleading, "The air is common to men, the earth also, where every man, in the ample enjoyment of his possession, must refrain from doing violence or injury to that of another." But finally despairing of the abolition of war, and devoting his energies to trying to modify its abuses, he produced his celebrated treatise on the "Laws of War and Peace," which has actually influenced world policies to this day.

In the notable seventeenth century we find William Penn trying out what he called his "holy experiment." "I propose," wrote Penn, "to establish in Pennsylvania the first unarmed government in the world, trusting the holy experiment may be an example to the nations."

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Of interest to note how essentially practical rather than sentimental Penn's attitude was. Equally so was that of Franklin, who meets us in the next century. See how both these men point out the expensiveness of war. "Peace preserves our Possessions," wrote Penn, whereas in times of war there is "No Industry, no Buildyng, no Manufactory, . . . but what the Peace gave, the War devours." "Whatever advantage one nation would obtain from another," said Franklin, "it would be cheaper to purchase such advantages with ready money, than to pay the expense of acquiring it by war." Does it hint of anti-climax thus to come down to monetary arguments in behalf of the fundamentally moral cause of peace versus war? In view of the way in which economic considerations are coming more and more to dominate political arrangements, we are obliged, whether or no, to consider these things. We must listen and we can find an astonishing up-to-dateness about Franklin's letter from Passy of Jan. 27, 1783: "All wars are follies, very expensive, and very mischievous ones. When will mankind be convinced of this, and agree to settle their differences by arbitration?"

E. M.

Notes From Paris

Island Shifts To Mainland

AHISTORIC little island known as the Isle of Pheasants in the Bidassoa River, on the frontier between France and Spain, is gradually ceasing to be an island, and, through changes in the river's course, is becoming attached to the French shore. It was here that, in 1659, the conference was held which brought an end to the long war between France and Spain which persisted even after general European peace was established by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. The island was then exactly in the middle of the river, and great care was taken to build the special pavilion erected for the use of the negotiators in the exact center of the island, which, it was agreed, should be recognized as belonging half to France and half to Spain. The principal actors in the drama of 1659 were Mazarin and Louis XIV on the French side, and Don Luis de Haro and Philip IV for Spain. Two hundred years later, in 1859, Napoleon III and Queen Isabella of Spain caused to be erected there a stone monument bearing an inscription in French on one side and in Spanish on the other commemorating the happy event of two centuries before. Although the river appears to be partial to France, no international complications are expected to arise even if the island should cease to be an island, for it is of no importance, strategically or economically, and the monument will continue to mark the prevailing friendship between people on both sides of the frontier.

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Portugal Opens Tourist Bureau

Portugal has now been added to the list of countries which have come to Paris to convince European travelers that their scenery and other attractions are deserving of a visit. Many of these national tourist offices have been located on the boulevards in recent years, and the "Casa de Portugal" was opened only a few weeks after the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland opened its headquarters in the Champs-Elysées. The Portugal House is at No. 7 rue Scribe. It was inaugurated by Commander Fernando de Branco, Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and is under the management of P. Ferreiro Dos Santos. It houses a permanent exhibit of Portuguese products, and complete tourist and commercial information concerning Portugal is available.

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Library Caravans Urged

A project is on foot in the Department of the Aisne to revive the small public library mounted on a motorcar which served the department so well in the years immediately following the war, but which was permitted to lapse for lack of funds. There is also a possibility of these ambulatory libraries being formed in other parts of France, and the International Colonial Exposition now in progress has served to call to the attention of the public how useful this transport of books by motor might be in certain overseas territories. Expressions of admiration and gratitude are often encountered in the French press for the work done in France by American librarians after the World War. It was the American committee for the devastated regions which founded and maintained the memorable "bibliobus" which used to be seen on the roads of the Aisne Department. Several young women now serving in French provincial libraries obtained their training in the American library school which existed for a time at Paris. Georges Monnet, Deputy for the Aisne Department, desires very much to see the "bibliobus" revived. A departmental committee has estimated that such a vehicle covering more than 1100 miles a month and serving 100 villages would cost less than $1000 a year to maintain. Funds are being raised for this purpose.

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Historic Spot Draws Visitors

The American Club of Paris recently made a pilgrimage to a historic shrine in Versailles which is little known to visitors, although it is not far from the great château which all tourists make a point of seeing. This is the "Salle des Traités" in the present Library of Versailles, which occupies the building which served as Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the days of Louis XVI. It was here, in 1783, that the treaty which ended the American Revolutionary War and recognized the independence of the former colonies was signed by Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and John Quincy Adams, representing the United States; the Duke of Manchester, representing Great Britain, and the Comte de Mercy on behalf of France.

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Bold Yachtsman Launches Craft

Alain Gerbault, who circumnavigated the globe in his little Firecrest, has completed a new boat in which he will shortly sail for the islands of the Pacific. It was launched on the waters of the Seine at Sartrouville, near Paris, in the presence of Charles de Chappedelaine, Minister of Merchant Marine, and friends of M. Gerbault whose names are well known in yachting and lawn-tennis circles. Jean Borotra was there, also Mme. Heriot, the celebrated yachtswoman, and Dr. Charcot, the antarctic explorer. A troop of Boy Scouts was on hand to show its admiration for the man who sails great oceans in so slight a craft, and four natives of New Caledonia who had met Gerbault when he was cruising in the Firecrest came to shake his hand in all the glory of their feathered headdresses and war kit. The new boat is to bear a Polynesian name which signifies "Fair Daughters of the Sun." It is about 34 feet long and 10 feet wide and has a displacement of 12 tons. It is built of teak wood especially imported from Siam and is lined with rust-proof Monel metal. There is a cozy library, and dark rooms are provided for developing and printing photographs. The boat is weighted with many tons of lead to safeguard it against heavy waves and there is equipment for distilling salt water in case of need.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The North's Opportunity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I noticed in your paper the other day a letter to the editor telling of the problem of a widow of a Civil War veteran trying to get along on $30 a month. It happens that the widows of the Confederate veterans have to get along on much less than that, often on nothing. Now the war has long since been over, and we are repeatedly assured that all prejudice is confined to the South, so I believe that the North could show how magnanimous it could be, and at the same time wipe away any vestiges of prejudice down here by including the widows and veterans of the losing side in that little squabble in the federal pensions.

Houston, Texas. WILLIAM M. RUTHERFORD.